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EMIGRATION AND THE GOLD FEVER.

THE most popular word of the present day is "Nuggets." The mystic syllables are founding an empire. Emigration has become the topic which swallows up all others, and throws into the shade even such once-engrossing subjects of discussion as Protection, Lord Derby's consistency, and the great Budget of Mr. Disraeli, still looming hazily—and lazily—in the distance.

In whatever light we may regard it, the present Emigration, or Exodus, of the two great British races, the Saxon and the Celtic, is remarkable. There is a simultaneous exodus of the Germans and Norwegians, especially towards the United States of America; but the British Emigration is the largest and the most important. It has recently divided itself into two principal streams—one, chiefly Celtic, over the Atlantic to the land of comfortable farms and easy elbow-room; and the other, chiefly Anglo-Saxon, across the Pacific to Australia. The Celtic Emigration, though not uninfluenced by the gold fever, and by visions of the diggings and "placers" of California, is, for the most part, industrial and agricultural, and looks more to the possession and cultivation of fertile land than to sudden enrichment by the discovery of gold. The other is far more influenced by the hope of sudden wealth in

the mines, than by considerations of slower, and perhaps surer and better, wealth derived from commerce and agriculture. Yet, for a long period prior to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the emigration from the British Isles had been annually increasing. The gold fever has merely added strength to a tidal efflux, that was strong enough before.

French, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and the Central and Eastern Europeans, have remained almost inert. They seem to have lost the power of colonising, and the inclination for emigrating; and, with few exceptions, not to be compared with the out-going multitudes of Great Britain, they remain fixed to the ancient soil. Not so the Europeans of the north-west. Amongst these, want of room at home has forced the enterprising abroad, and would have done so had California and Australia been as bare of gold as the sandy plains of Holland or the fens of Lincolnshire. But while the Celtic emigration has increased, not simply because gold was to be had for the washing or the digging, but in consequence of the natural operation of long antecedent causes, the Saxon emigration, stimulated by the gold-fever, has increased in a still larger ratio. A new class of people, better educated, and perhaps more desperate, and needing only the more powerful inducement that gold alone can supply, has for the first time found

its native land too small and too poor to contain it. The middle stratum of society has been stirred. Sudden and boundless wealth is the dream that is dreamt. One paroxysm of cupidity has followed another. After the Railway Mania has come the Auro-Mania, and with the Auro-Mania have appeared all the ordinary and extraordinary symptoms and effects of popular credulity, rapacity, and excitement. The "diggings" is the word in everybody's mouth, while in too many instances the emigrant's scanty purse has been made the subject of a too successful rapacity and swindling by those who think that Popular Credulity is as good a California as any other. Those whose sole wealth lies in their stout right arms find rivals in men of softer and more polished manners, and with little capacity for physical hard work. The mere labourer of country or of town has no longer the market to himself; but law, physic, and divinity, the army and the navy, the shop and the desk, the betting-office, the gaming-house, and the casino, and the ancient and numerous confraternity of the "knights of industry," all contribute their levies to swell the popular tide that has set in towards Australia.

Those whose business it is to record the progress of events have long observed the rapidity of the process by which Ireland has been depopulating herself, to make the United States rich and



powerful. That process has required no extraneous aid, and no forcing of any kind. Since the Australian fever broke out, England and Scotland have been shipping off the able-bodied and active-minded, who could find no profitable employment at home, with a rapidity almost as great, and have been founding by this means a Southern Empire, destined in due time to rival the great Empire of the West. The process, left to its natural development, was not rapid and satisfactory enough in any of our colonies. Canada, and those fine adjacent territories of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, languish for want of British blood, and are in imminent danger of being subjected to the ignominious fate of being "catawampous" annexed by the American Union. Even Australia herself is not profiting as she ought, by the favour which she enjoys, and is exposed to the danger of losing as much, or more, in sheep and cattle, and other consumable and exchangeable commodities as she is likely to gain in gold. But in England there is scarcely any public evil for which a remedy or a relief is not attempted; and we notice with pleasure the concurrence of three several schemes for benefitting at the same time the colony, the British Empire, and that large class of deserving people, who, if left to the ordinary chances of life, would never emigrate at all, but remain behind, a source of weakness and expense to the public, and of discomfort and misery to themselves.

The first to which we would direct attention is the society for promoting female emigration, and which especially devotes its attention to the suffering class of needlewomen. Several interesting accounts have from time to time appeared in the public journals, of the departure of ship-loads of these fair exiles—escaping from destitution and all its horrible concomitants in London, to plenty—and, let us hope—to happiness and honour, in a new land. In this class may be included the emigrational proceedings of the society or company formed under the auspices and management of Mrs. Chisholm; to which every friend of our colonies and of the working classes must, as we do, wish all possible success and prosperity.

The second movement is, as yet, but in its infancy; but is quite as important, and likely to be as useful to the colony, to the mother country, and to the emigrants themselves, as the first-named. There are, unfortunately, in almost every parish in Great Britain (though the number has sensibly diminished since bread became cheap), many poor men and their families who are either wholly or partially burdensome to the public, and who would gladly, if they had the means, emigrate to a country where their labour is valuable, and where their presence would be a blessing and not a curse to the community. It has been proved by the example set in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, that these persons might be enabled to reach Australia at an expense to the public of less than a year's maintenance in the workhouse; and that, on the mere score of economy, any parish so disposing of them would make a good bargain for itself, and perform at the same time a benevolent and useful act. It seems that the praiseworthy example is about to be followed—and Australia, that refuses to receive our convicts and the dregs of our prisons and hulks, will be but too thankful to receive, and to help to pay the passage of, our honest and willing poverty.

The third movement is more important than either, because it includes in its operations a far larger area. The Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland suffer from the identical evils that have befallen the Irish. These evils are an erroneous system of land tenure, a too exclusive reliance on a precarious and low diet, and an almost insolvent landed proprietary. The poor people are in consequence reduced to a state which is deplorable to contemplate, and for which emigration appears to offer the only available remedy. They are a peaceful, a loyal, a religious, and an industrious race. Wherever they go they make friends and prosper, and their children and grandchildren become in due time the magnates of the land in which they are enabled to establish themselves. In the western isles there are thousands of such estimable people starving at this moment, and who would be invaluable to Australia, if they could be got there. "The people of those isles," says a letter with which we have been favoured by Sir Charles Trevelyan, the chairman of the London Committee for promoting their emigration, "are pressing upon us in greater numbers than ever to be sent to Australia, especially since the re-appearance of the Celtic scourge, the potato blight, which seems to be the appointed instrument of Providence to drive this race to other and more favoured lands. We have also had ships placed at our disposal to a great extent by the Government and the Emigration Commissioners. All we want is money to advance to the poor people for the payment of their deposits (which include bedding and cooking utensils) and outfits. The average cost is only £3 a head, of which £1, according to a rule of the society, which is always strictly enforced, is paid by the landlord. The peculiar feature of this emigration is, that the people go in entire families. Each ship is a colony in itself. From the grandfather and grandmother, to the newly-born infant, they all go."

Another letter, from Sir John MacNeil, relates a curious fact. The spirit of emigration has found its way, it appears, to the remote island of St. Kilda, and stirred up a desire to go to the Antipodes amongst a people who rarely ever visit places even so near as the main land of Scotland. "How they have caught the infection it is hard to say, but the fever is running high, and I should not much wonder," adds the writer, "if the whole 21 families, or 110 souls of which the population has consisted for the last dozen years, should propose to migrate, like a flight of their own puffins."

We shall no doubt have future occasion to record the efforts made on behalf of the unhappy Scottish Celts of the islands, but in the meantime, in connexion with the engrossing subject of Emigration, we recommend the society which has been formed for their transmission to the new land, where they are so much needed, to the attention of all who are interested either in the fate and prospects of this unhappy people, or in the permanent prosperity of Australia.

THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—From all quarters proofs of the extraordinary productiveness of the Australian "diggins" reach us weekly. An eminent firm in Melbourne thus writes:—"We believe that between 40,000 and 50,000 ounces weekly are sent into Port Philip from the Mount Alexander diggings, and that in our own colony the receipts average 10,000 ounces weekly." All people, it is added, are getting rich, and showing it by their independence. At the rate of production thus mentioned, the annual yield would be between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000. It appears, moreover, that the comparatively limited production of the Sydney or New South Wales mines is owing to the superior attractions which have drawn away the population to Mount Alexander, and not to any falling off in the amount originally obtained. Indeed, it is alleged that fresh deposits are being found every day, and the Rev. W. B. Clarke is said to have reported to the Government the existence of a tract of country along the Bendoc and Delegate rivers supposed to be 400 miles in extent, and which gives signs of general richness. It was not likely, however, until large additions should be made to the population by immigration, that any new fields would be turned to much account. The last quotation of gold at Sydney was 64s. per oz. Owing to the demand for the Port Philip market, the stocks of produce of all kinds had been greatly reduced, and prices were rapidly rising. Flour, tea, coffee, rice, spirits, and beer were in great request. The complaints of the scarcity of labour were increasing every day, and the desertion of ships both at Sydney and Port Philip was severely felt. The consequent expense to the owners will be very great, and the evil had been increased at Sydney by a decision of the Water Police Court in favour of a crew who, upon technical grounds, asserted their articles to be invalid. The decision was ultimately reversed by the Supreme Court, but not until the crews of many other vessels, acting under its influence, had absconded. The inefficiency and indifference of the police as regards making any subsequent arrests is particularly censured.

Since November there have been coined at the Mint 3,500,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The grand fête in honour of the re-organization of the National Guard at Paris, on Sunday last (which is noticed at length in another page), when taken in conjunction with other proceedings, both recently and at the present moment, throughout France, would appear to be but one of the steps deemed requisite to Imperialise the public sentiment of this country, by vividly recalling the most interesting reminiscences, and accustoming the people to the most characteristic emblems of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, so that the feeling of the speedy advent of the Empire, with a Bonaparte at its head, may gradually grow upon the public mind, and become a thing of course.

In the provinces this policy is seconded by the assiduity and skill with which the local authorities and Government officers influence the Councils of Arrondissement, and other constituted bodies to pass resolutions and agree to addresses to the Senate, in which Louis Napoleon is hailed as the saviour of France; and measures are recommended for the consolidation of his power on an irremovable basis—that is, in fact, for the re-establishment of the Empire. The following are some of the latest published of these official documents:—

Moselle (Thionville).—Considering that, if the conflagration and necessary act of the 21st of December has saved France from the immediate dangers which menaced her, the provisional position of the Government of the Prince President is still a cause of uneasiness for the future, and maintains the culpable hopes of men who brought society to the brink of ruin—considering that it is the duty of every good citizen to seek the means of averting fresh catastrophes, and putting a period to a state of things which maintains uneasiness in the country, paralyses industry, commerce, agriculture, and public credit, the Council expresses a wish that a *Senatus Consultum*, in conformity with the Constitution of the 15th of January, 1852, should propose to the suffrage of the nation the re-establishment of the hereditary empire in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic.

Marne (Châlons).—The Council, on meeting for the first time since the 2d of December, spontaneously gives its complete and sincere adhesion to the energetic act of the Prince President of the Republic, which saved France from the immense misfortunes that menaced her, and expresses its profound gratitude towards the Chief of the State for the patriotic devotedness of which he has given such signal and numerous proofs.

Meuse (Bar le Duc).—The Council of Arrondissement considers itself to be once more the organ of the population it represents, by praying the Prefect to convey to the Prince President the homage of their profound gratitude and entire confidence. His Government has put an end to struggles full of peril, annihilated parties, consolidated power by giving it unity, reassured and strengthened threatened civilisation. May Prince Louis Napoleon receive the thanks of the Council, with its most ardent and sincere wishes for the stability of his power.

Cher (Bourges).—The happy change which has occurred in the general situation of the country since the 2d of December, the return of the public mind to ideas of order and government, and the religious principles which are the best guarantees of the future, are due to the wise and patriotic administration of his Highness Prince Louis Napoleon. Penetrated with a profound feeling of gratitude, the Council of Arrondissement of Bourges expresses a wish that Providence may preserve, as long as possible, the precious days of the Prince President, in order to enable him to consolidate his work.

Haute Garonne (Toulouse and Muret).—The Council expresses the wish that the Senate, influenced by the circumstances and the great interests of the country, will seek the means best calculated to consolidate in the hands of the Prince President the power he holds from the national will.

Indre (Chateauroux).—The undersigned, members of the Council of Arrondissement of Chateauroux, at the close of the first part of their session, are unwilling to separate without expressing the sentiments of profound gratitude with which they are penetrated for the eminent services rendered by the Prince President to the country, by re-establishing order and tranquillity.

Indre et Loire (Tours).—Before separating, the Council hastens loudly to manifest its adhesion to the energetic and salutary act of the 2d December, by which the Prince President has saved France, and its civilisation, from the frightful anarchy which would have caused her to disappear from the rank of nations.

Maine et Loire (Angers).—The members of the Council of Arrondissement of Angers, penetrated with gratitude for the immense services rendered to France by Prince Louis Napoleon, convinced that his preserving and patriotic solutions will secure, with stable institutions, the salvation and prosperity of the country, respectfully express to the Chief of the State their profound sentiments of gratitude, as well as their hopes and the tribute of their entire devotedness.

The severity of the restrictions and warnings with which the journals both of Paris and the departments are harassed is unremitting. The *Gazette de France* of Monday evening contained, at the head of its first column, a first *avertissement*, or warning, from the Minister of Police, for an article which it gave on the 14th inst., and "which," the said warning says, "contains, on the subject of pretended Ministerial modifications, assertions completely erroneous, and of a nature to disseminate doubts as to the real intentions of the Government." The *Ordre*, of Dijon, has received a preliminary warning from the Prefect of the Côte d'Or, for publishing an article copied from the *Union*, of Paris, the object of which, the warning declares, was to depreciate the Constitution of January, 1852. The caprice which reigns over these official warnings is shown by the fact that the article in the *Union* had passed muster in Paris, and escaped without any blame; but when another journal copied it, that journal was at once warned, the zeal of the departmental prefect being less easily contented than the vigilance of the official persons at headquarters. Another instance of this vexatious interference is shown in the conduct of the Prefect of the Puy-de-Dôme, who lately gave a preliminary warning to the *Ami de la Patrie*, on account of its having engaged in a literary quarrel with the *Journal de Clermont*, and who has this week sent notice to the latter journal that it would receive a similar warning if it replied to the article of its contemporary.

General d'Ornano has been named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. He was born at Ajaccio in 1785, and descends from a Corsican family, which has already given two Marshals to France, under Henri IV. and Louis XIII. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign at Marengo. He was afterwards aide-de-camp to General Leclerc in the expedition to St. Domingo. After the battle of Iéna he was named colonel of the 24th regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he made the campaigns of Switzerland and Poland in 1806 and 1807. After the peace of Tilsit he served under Marshal Ney in Spain and Portugal, and was made General of Brigade after the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro. He followed the Emperor into Russia in 1812, and was promoted to the rank of general of the division on the eve of the battle of La Moskova, where he was at the head of the cavalry. In 1814 he commanded the army which covered Paris. General d'Ornano reckons 48 years of service and 20 campaigns. He was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1834, and Grand Cross in 1850.

Amongst the recent recipients of the decoration of the Legion of Honour, on the occasion of the fête of the 15th, was M. Dupont, of the *Corys Legislatif*, who has been for many years at the head of a large printing establishment in Paris, and since the revolution of February he has carried on his business to some extent upon the principle of association, admitting his workmen to a share in the profits. On the news of his appointment to the Legion of Honour, the workmen, whether by previous concert or not we are unable to say, set out for St. Cloud to thank the President for the honour conferred upon their master. They were received almost immediately by the Prince, who was walking in the park at the time of their arrival. The foreman made a speech, in which he alluded to the regard paid by M. P. Dupont to the "rights of salary" in his arrangements with his men. The President replied, that in decorating M. Dupont he had wished not only to reward an eminent printer of thirty-five years standing, but also a master who missed no opportunity of doing good to his workmen.

The rumour that General Petit had died from a stroke of apoplexy is unfounded. The Minister of Justice, M. Abbateucci, assumed this week *par interim* the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, M. Bazeau, during the latter's absence from town.

The accounts of inundations from the late heavy rains in the south are numerous and distressing. The Rhone has been constantly rising. All the low country is inundated. Several families living on the quay of Bourg-les-Valence have been obliged to quit their dwellings on account of the waters penetrating into them. At Avignon the waters rose to 4 metres 30 centim. (13 feet) above low water mark. The latest accounts of the 12th, however, announce that the waters were beginning to subside. The Isère and Drome have also risen considerably. The latter, being well enclosed with dykes, has caused no damage; but the Isère has inundated large tracts of country. The torrents of rain that have fallen in the vicinity of Strasburg have also swelled the Rhine, so that all the lower portions of the *banière* of that city are under water.

The *Pays*, Government journal, recommends that the ports be at once opened for the admission of foreign corn, as the harvest will be found to be below an ordinary average. The corn markets have risen from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1*l.* for the hectolitre. In Normandy the rise is in some places twice as much.

A rather alarming fire broke out in the private study of the President, at the Palace of the Elysée, on Friday se'nnight, whilst the Prince was at St. Cloud. The discovery was made about midnight, by one of the sentinels on duty at the Palace; and, as all the doors were locked, a hole was pierced through the wainscot to obtain an entrance into the study. The air having been thus admitted, the flames burst with such violence through the opening that the officer of the guard was compelled to abandon his attempt, and to rouse the firemen, who used every exertion to prevent the fire from spreading, which they accomplished after an hour of untiring exertion. Every article, however, in Louis Napoleon's study—furniture, papers, &c., was reduced to ashes. The loss would have been more considerable but that a few days previously the President had removed several valuable articles, fearing they might be injured by the damp, and amongst them several manuscripts of the Emperor Napoleon.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week represent the excitement which had been at first created by the apparent possibility of a collision with Great Britain, arising out of the misunderstanding on the fisheries question, as greatly allayed; and the return of the New York journals to a more rational view of the question as being pretty general. It was even stated in letters of the 4th inst. from Washington, that the question had been temporarily settled, and that Mr. Crampton, the representative of Great Britain, had sent a despatch to the British Government, urging it to suspend orders and to withdraw the naval force. Some further seizures of American fishing-vessels, within British waters, had been announced at New York at the period of the latest dates from that city, viz. the 7th instant; but they had occurred previous to matters presenting the aspect of a pacific solution of the difficulty which they now wear. A great number of people assembled on the 31st ult. to see the steam frigate *Mississippi*, get under way for the fishing grounds. Contrary to general expectation, she left the port without making any demonstration. The frigates *Columbia* and *Savannah* were being fitted out for the same destination.

The American schooner *Coral*, condemned for a breach of the fishery treaty, has been sold at St. John's, New Brunswick.

The following despatch from Commodore Perry to the United States' Secretary of the Navy had been received at Washington:—

EASTPORT, MAINE, Aug. 5.
I have been collecting information. Everything indicates a favourable issue. I shall leave for St. John's, New Brunswick, to-morrow, 10g permitting.

The St. John's (New Brunswick) papers of the 2d instant state that Vice-Admiral Seymour had purchased a brig and a schooner, which had been manned and armed to protect the colonial fishermen from the encroachments of the French. The papers re-assert that the British Government had no intention of enforcing the headland to headland part of the fisheries treaty, nor of demanding reciprocal free trade as the price of arranging the question.

At Washington, in the Senate, a message was received on the 2d instant from the President, transmitting a report of the acting Secretary of State, and stating that Commodore Perry, in the steam-ship *Mississippi*, had been dispatched to the fisheries to protect the Americans. Amongst the correspondence laid before the Senate was a letter dated July 5, 1852, from Mr. Crampton, to Mr. Webster, in which, in friendly terms, he gives notice of the intention of the British Government to resist the encroachment of the United States fishermen. A calm discussion then ensued, and the subject was adjourned.

Mr. Crampton's letter is as follows:—

"WASHINGTON, July 5.
Sir,—I have been directed by her Majesty's Government to bring to the knowledge of the Government of the United States a measure which has been adopted by her Majesty's Government to prevent a repetition of the complaints which have so frequently been made of the encroachment of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and of France upon the fishing grounds reserved by the convention of 1818. Urgent representations having been addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Governments of the North American provinces in regard to these encroachments, whereby the colonial fisheries are most seriously prejudiced, directions have been given by the Lords of her Majesty's Admiralty for stationing off New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence such a force of small sailing vessels and steamers as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the infraction of the treaty. It is the command of the Queen that the officers employed should be specially enjoined to avoid all interference with vessels of all friendly Powers except where they are violating the treaty, and upon all occasions to avoid giving grounds of complaint by harsh or unnecessary proceedings where circumstances compel their arrest or seizure.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.
JNO. F. CRAMPTON.

The *New York Herald* gives a list of the steamboat accidents from January 9 to July 28, from which it appears that 20 accidents occurred during that period, by which 488 people were killed and 100 injured.

The destruction by fire of the *Henry Clay* steamer, on the river, near New York, while racing against another steamer, and the loss of upwards of 70 lives by the catastrophe (which we noticed briefly last week), still continued to excite consternation and indignation. The following is a short analysis of the persons killed:—

Bodies found and recognised	61
Not identified, at Yonkers	8
Not identified, at Bellevue	3
Total number of bodies found	72
Missing, known to have perished	3
Total	75

Mr. Thomas Collyer, part owner of the vessel, had been arrested and held to bail, and warrants had been issued for the apprehension of the captain, officers, and engineers.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Savannah on the 3d, by which upwards of 75,000 dollars' worth of property was consumed.

Lake Erie has been visited by a heavy squall, inflicting considerable injury on the shipping. No lives were lost.

The British bark *Charlotte*, from New Orleans to Liverpool, was burned on the 31st ult. at the South West Pass. Her cargo, consisting of 1900 bales of cotton, was totally consumed; officers and crew fortunately saved.

The cholera was raging severely at Rochester; upwards of 100 cases, many of them fatal, having occurred within three days.

In the case of Thomas Kane, the fugitive from justice in Ireland, where he had been charged with an attempt to commit murder, Judge Beits had ordered the writ of *habeas corpus* to be discharged. A second writ of *habeas corpus* had, however, been granted by Judge Nelson, bringing the prisoner before him on the 11th inst. Accompanying the writ was a lengthy opinion on the case as it stands, wherein the Judge doubts the legal authority of the United States Commissioner to act in the matter. The effect of the writ is to remove the whole of the proceedings before the Supreme Court.

From Central America and the shores of the Pacific we also have advices by the present arrival.

In the city of Mexico much apprehension was created by the daring depredations of the Indians, the Yucatecas tribe having attacked a town not more than 100 miles from the capital. It is said that several battles had been fought between the Mexicans and Indians, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss.

The President of Costa Rica had issued a manifesto declaring the assent of his Government to the basis of the settlement of the difficulty with Nicaragua, as agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States.

From the west coast of South America we learn that Peru has warned New Granada not to interfere in the affairs of Ecuador. It is very likely that the Flores movement will lead to a general war among the South American republics.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indian mail received by the usual monthly steam communication, brings from Jamaica the same unvarying tale of distress, disease, and generally-increasing depression in what had hitherto been the sources of prosperity, which all the advices from that island have for a considerable time past conveyed to us. The latest date from Kingston is July 27. At that time the smallpox and measles continued to rage with undiminished violence in the city of Kingston, there being no less than 5000 cases of smallpox alone. The weather had been intensely hot, and the island had suffered much from an unusually long drought. It is stated that a valuable copper mine had been discovered in the parish of Metcalfe, and was being worked. Samples to the extent of a ton and a half of ore have been brought to England, in charge of the proprietor, and a party of miners are to be sent out without delay.

The fever of emigration to Australia had somewhat subsided in Kingston, although several parties had arranged to leave as soon as the vessels chartered in America to convey them should arrive.

From Trinidad we learn that a fearful accident had occurred to the steamer *Victoria*, running between Port of Spain and San Fernando, the boilers of which exploded on the 16th ult., killing several persons, and seriously wounding many others.

INDIA.

By the Overland Calcutta Mail of July 3, we have recent accounts from the seat of the Burmese war, which notice the occurrence of two smart rencontres with the enemy since our last advices. The first of these, viz. the repulse of the Burmese from Martaban, which they had attacked a second time since it fell into our hands on the 5th of April took place on the 26th of May. The attacking party of the Burmese was about 1000 strong, under the command of the ex-Governor of Martaban, with a reserve of equal force. About six o'clock in the morning they assailed our outlying pickets and drove them in. A party of the 49th being sent out to reconnoitre, was met by a heavy fire, and returned with several men wounded. The Burmese force then advanced to within 200 yards of the camp, and kept up a smart fire. The artillery opened on them with grape, and, after a few rounds, they dispersed and took up a position on the Pagoda-hill, above the town, where they set up a flag, as if with the intention of making a stand, or of driving our troops out of camp. A well-directed fire of round-shot being opened on them, they took down their flag and retired. Commodore Lynch, with three of the cutters of the *Feroze*, proceeded to the Salween to intercept them, while Captain Tapley, in his armed cutter, with a boat of the *Medusa* and the marines of the *Feroze* and *Medusa*, proceeded south of Martaban, with the intention of going round to the westward to gain such intelligence as he could of them.

The second "affair" with the enemy took place on the 4th of June, at the city of Pegu, to which a small expedition had been dispatched to aid the Peguese against the Burmese, from whose rule the former had revolted since the commencement of the present campaign. The Peguese having some months back defeated the Burmese garrison of Pegu, and driven all Burmese detachments from their neighbourhood, the ex-Governor of Rangoon marched upon that city with a strong force, retook it, and inflicted the most atrocious cruelties on its inhabitants; and it was to aid them to expel a second time their Burmese tyrants that the expedition was sent by Gen. Godwin. It numbered about 250 troops. It was intended to send double that number; but sufficient carriage (boats) could not be procured in time. The force was "ably assisted by about 3000 Talians" (the cultivating caste), who joined the expedition close to Pegu; our force consisting of 100 men of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, under command of the Captain Ormsby; 100 men of the 67th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Hicks; and 30 Sappers and Miners, Madras Army, under Lieutenant Mackintosh, with Lieutenant Mayne, field engineer.

They embarked on June 3, on board the Hon. Company's steam-vessel *Phlegathon*, and were accompanied by the boats of her Majesty's ship *Fox*, under the command of Capt. Tarleton. When our troops arrived (on the 4th) in the neighbourhood of the Burmese position, the sun was still high, and they halted, intending to defer the attack until the evening. The Burmese, however, marched out with two gold umbrellas and a strong body of cavalry to attack us. They were allowed to approach quite close, and then dispersed with a volley: the Pagoda was stormed, and the enemy was pursued into and through their works, but their loss could not have been great, as their retreat was so precipitate. Our loss was one seaman killed, three seamen, two sepoys, and one camp follower wounded.

The expeditionary force, after destroying the fortifications, returned to Rangoon on the 5th.

It was considered doubtful whether the Peguese and Talians would be able to prevent the Burmese from reoccupying Pegu, most of their leaders having been massacred after its recapture, and many thousands of the survivors having taken refuge in Rangoon.

Everything was quiet round Bassein. The enemy had left the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were coming in numbers to seek protection under our rule. The troops were all very healthy.

With respect to the prospects of the war and its consequences, we find it stated in the Indian papers that the Burmese policy seems to be to avoid meeting us on the ground we have chosen for ourselves, and to carry the war into our own districts by invading the Assam frontier and the territories of our ally the Rajah of Manipoor. The measure is not ill-judged. To defend so extensive and intricate a frontier at all would require more troops than we could well spare, and the malaria of the frontier jungles was found last war to be of the most deadly description. The best way of meeting such an attempt would be that successfully adopted in the last war under similar circumstances—to make a rapid advance on Ava from Rangoon. The Burmese troops on the northern frontier would, in that case, be immediately recalled to the defence of their country.

The annexation of a certain portion of Burmese territory is generally regarded as the natural and unavoidable result of the war, as it is the most desirable in a political and commercial point of view; as it will become necessary to protect the inhabitants who have espoused our cause from the perils of the Burmese, and to incapacitate the King of Ava from putting us to the expense of another war.

From India Proper and the north-west frontier, there is no news of interest.

The foundation-stone of new sanitary barracks for European troops at Ootacamund, was laid with great ceremony on Waterloo-day, by Sir R. Armstrong and the Lord Bishop of Madras. In these are to be located a couple of hundred men at a time. The monsoon season had set in, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain daily.

The present arrival brings no intelligence of the missing steamer with the Bombay mail of the 26th June; but it was the impression of nautical men at Alexandria that the steamer had been compelled to put back.

From China there is nothing calling for special notice. The rebellion was still talked of, but the reports were very contradictory, and no reliance could be placed on them. It seemed to be formidable, and to occasion much apprehension.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices to the second week in May have been received from Victoria and South Australia. The city and district of Adelaide—indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months previously, were cheerless and comparatively deserted—had once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, in Victoria, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort had been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350,000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne was still proceeding with much activity, but most of the men's families were left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government escort. The late Bullion Act had effectually relieved the province from impending ruin. This healthy reaction will continue so long as the Adelaide mint offers £3 11s. per ounce for gold, assay value, or £3 8s. cash, while the ruling rate at Melbourne, by latest advices, was only £2 19s. per ounce.

From Victoria (Port Philip), we learn by the Melbourne papers that the Lieutenant-Governor was making arrangements to stem the torrent of crime pouring upon the province; he had authorised the erection of six out-stations at Mount Alexander, each to accommodate an assistant commissioner, with a staff of officers, three horse and sixteen foot police, two police magistrates, stations and barracks for pensioners. The salaries of assistant commissioners had been increased from £300 to £400 per annum, and their establishments in proportion. The iron auxiliary screw steamer *Consolidator*, from San Francisco, was running regularly between Melbourne and Sydney. Her Majesty's brig *Fantome* was daily expected to arrive, and would give protection to the shipping, and prevent a recurrence of so daring a robbery as that effected on board the *Nelson*, which we noticed last week. The Melbourne newspapers contain innumerable instances of violence, murders, affrays, night and day robberies, proving too clearly the frightful consequences of having a penal settlement in the vicinity, from which the most desperate characters can pour in, without let or hindrance, in hundreds, with the convicts' passport—a ticket of leave.

Some rain having fallen, the gold-diggers had recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget—the largest yet—had been found opposite Golden Guile, and was said to be worth £2000. Many fatal accidents had occurred, owing to men falling into deserted holes, or the earth falling in upon them when undermining, and the want of due care.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE TEN HOURS FACTORY ACT.—In some of the manufacturing districts much agitation exists at the present time on the subject of the observance of the Factory Act, which was passed a few sessions ago, relative to the limitation of the hours of labour in factories. On Sunday last a crowded meeting of delegates from factory operatives was held at the Queen's Hotel, Tottenham, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the strict observance of the Factory Act in this respect, which they complain is violated by the masters. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the limit of ten hours per day, and 57½ hours per week for women and young persons in factories is their right, which they have never in any way consented to abandon, and this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to obtain a restoration of that limit." "That the provisions of the Factory Acts are openly violated by the employers in many districts, and to the manifest injury of the honest employers, as well as to that of the workpeople; and it is the opinion of this meeting that no law short of a restriction on the moving power, and under severe penalties, can ever effectually protect the rights and interests of those who are entitled to the benefit of the Factory Acts." "That an application be made to Parliament in the next session, for an amendment of the Factory Act, to include the restoration of the 10 hours limit, and a restriction on the moving power, and that all factory operatives who may be detained upon the premises after such stoppage occurs should be considered as at work." "That a subscription be forthwith raised to defray the necessary expenses of such application to Parliament." The proceedings terminated by the appointment of a general committee and a managing committee to carry out the resolutions.

BUCKS AND BEDS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, on Tuesday afternoon. In the morning the society visited the ruins of Quarrendon Church, which at the present moment presents a pitiable spectacle, the roof being off, part of the walls only standing, and the ancient monuments, slabs, and tombstones, having been carried off. A more pleasing subject, however, which the gentlemen visited, was the fine old church of St. Mary, Aylesbury, now, after much contention with a dissenting population, in a complete state of restoration, the only thing wanting to complete the whole being the pews. At two o'clock a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the White Hart. Mr. T. T. Bernard was unanimously voted into the chair. Mr. Slater, of London, read a long paper on the "Ground Plans of Cathedrals," remarking that they were generally all cruciform in shape. He then described St. Paul's, London; York Minster; and those of Canterbury, Lincoln, Carlisle, Bristol, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, &c., remarking on their distinguishing peculiarities; also on those of Wales, which are much smaller than ours. Mr. Hurst followed, with a paper on "Municipal Corporations." The Rev. W. H. Keble read a paper on "Sculptured Monuments of Bucks," and exhibited many beautiful drawings illustrative of the subject. The Rev. J. Taddy followed, with an essay on "The Moral and Intellectual Character of Mediaeval Architecture," and he dwelt on architecture as the means of expanding and refining the mind. The Rev. W. J. Burgess read a paper on "The Fortifications of the Northern Division of the County of Bucks." The Rev. A. Baker, of St. John's, Marylebone, delivered an interesting discourse on seats and other furniture in churches. He denounced the pew system, and took it for granted that it was for ever annihilated, and that open seats, without doors, would in future take their places, and gave an instance where the Duke of Wellington had lately refused a subscription to a church at Walmer if they persevered in these odious pews: the matter was afterwards compromised by his Grace being satisfied with the seats being left without doors. In the evening a large party sat down to dinner at the White Hart.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held on Wednesday at the central station at Derby; Mr. John Ellis in the chair. The report stated that the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, show an increase from traffic receipts of £27,441, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of 1851. The proportion which the working expenses have borne to the receipts from traffic during the half-year has been £41 3s. 7d. per cent., exclusive of rates, taxes, Government duty, and the provision for renewal of permanent way, and increase of rolling stock. The balance available for dividend is £160,840 13s. 6d., and the directors recommend that a dividend (subject to income tax) be declared payable on the 1st of September next of £1 10s. upon each £100 Midland Consolidated Stock; 16s. 3d. upon each £100 Birmingham and Derby Consolidated Stock; £3 upon £100 Consolidated Preferential Stock; and £1 10s. upon each Erewash Valley share; and 2s. 3d. per share upon each £16 13s. 4d. share, being 44 per cent. per annum upon £5 per share paid, leaving a balance of £2154 2s. 10d. to be carried to the next account. A resolution for the adoption of the report was then put and carried unanimously; after which the chairman moved the usual formal resolutions, declaring dividend *pro rata*, as recommended in the report.—Carried. By a subsequent resolution the directors were empowered to dispose of the £50 and £40 shares, upon which the calls have not been paid; there are 96 of the former, and 40 of the latter.

THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION RIOTS.—On Monday and Tuesday, at the Cross Hands special petty sessions, Mr. Sergeant Wragham, Mr. H. Bush, and Mr. G. W. Blithway, three magistrates for this county, were engaged in an inquiry into the conduct of twenty-three individuals concerned in the recent disgraceful riots at Bridge Gate, during the late election. The informations were only sworn on Saturday last, and fearing some opposition to them, a body of sixty-two policemen was despatched in the dead of the night, who apprehended the accused in bed at their own residences and conveyed them to Cross Hands, where a long examination took place, which resulted in the commitment of twenty-one of the prisoners for rioting. Two of the prisoners were also committed for highway robbery and assault upon Mr. Dickinson, one of the county magistrates. By the evidence the riot was of the most disgraceful character. A large body of persons, to the number of 1000, assembled, attacked the police, nearly demolished the polling-booths and committee-rooms, and committed much damage upon property. Two of the police were nearly killed, and the rest driven into a field, where the Rev. W. Mirehouse, who had been sent for, read the Riot Act three times amidst showers of stones. The prisoners were conveyed to the Yale-station by policemen armed with cutlasses, whence they were dispatched by the mail train to Gloucester, and lodged in gaol. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—A thunderstorm occurred at the village of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, on Sunday last, when the lightning entered the roof of the village school, and broke a fine barometer, which had been presented to the school by the Earl of Aberdeen. The effects of the electric fluid in its passage through the barometer are somewhat curious. The corner of the brass plate which forms the face of the instrument, where the fluid seems to have entered, is fused, and the whole plate is twisted from its fastenings; the tube, save about inches of the upper end is broken into small fragments, many of which, and some parts of the larger piece, bear marks of fusion on their surface. Part of the mercury seems to have been sublimed, for there is a film of the metal on that part of the tube where the vacuum is, very near its top.

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday a farewell group meeting of the passengers to Australia by the *Ballaugh*—a ship sent out from Southampton freighted on the colonisation plan founded by Mrs. Chisholm—took place on board that ship in the Southampton Docks. As this is the first full ship for Australia that has left Southampton, the passengers having paid the whole of their passage-money, the occasion excited considerable interest in the town. Throughout the whole of the forenoon the ship was visited by a succession of parties composed of the most respectable inhabitants, who examined her fittings and capabilities, and the accommodation provided for the passengers, with much interest; and by two o'clock, the hour named for the meeting, so large a crowd had collected that it was found impossible to make room for all on deck. It was accordingly arranged that as many of the passengers and their friends as could be accommodated on board should meet on the after deck, and that the great body of the visitors should take up their position on shore, immediately under the bulwarks of the vessel, where they would be sufficiently near to hear all the proceedings. The *Ballaugh* is an excellent ship of 800 tons burden, and, including the crew takes to Australia about 270 souls. Of these 190 are adults, the remainder, exclusive of the ship's company, consisting of children. Hitherto, a large proportion of the emigrants on Mrs. Chisholm's plan have gone out upon the principle of paying their passage money by instalments, but, as already stated, the whole of the passage-money has been paid in the present instance, and it is understood that, as a whole, the emigrants comprise a very superior class. According to the practice invariably followed by Mrs. Chisholm, that benevolent lady has paid great personal attention to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, and nothing has been left undone that could promote their welfare during the voyage, and advance their interests on arriving at Port Philip. By an excellent arrangement, the single men have been placed in the fore-part of the ship, the married passengers in the middle, and the single women in the after-hold. These three divisions, which extend along the whole length of the vessel, are separated from each other, and large and airy cabins, ranged on each side, are fitted up for the reception of the passengers. At two o'clock the Mayor of Southampton, accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, and a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen, took up their position on the poop of the ship, the passengers being partly on deck and partly on shore, where some thousands of the townspeople were assembled. Mrs. Chisholm then delivered an encouraging address to emigrants, and pointed out the great benefit that would arise from emigrants fulfilling their engagements to pay the passage-money of their friends. The system of remitting money was now made so simple, that there were no persons going out in that or any other ship who might not in ten months send back as much money as would pay for the passage of their nearest relatives. What they wanted was commercial confidence in the honesty of the working classes. Merchants had confidence in merchants, shopkeepers in shopkeepers, but confidence between man and man, as such, was wanting, and that was what she was anxious to establish. After some useful recommendations to the passengers with respect to their behaviour during the voyage, Mrs. Chisholm intimated that she would be better able to give them practical advice on that and other subjects in a less public way than the present, and appointed a meeting in the evening for that purpose. The Mayor and other gentlemen having addressed the assemblage, three cheers were given for Mrs. Chisholm and the emigrants, and the proceedings of the meeting terminated. Lunch was afterwards served upon the main deck, when the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert, Mrs. Chisholm, and other guests were proposed by the Mayor, who presided, and were duly honoured.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION commenced their ninth annual congress at Newark, on Tuesday; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, president. The members and visitors having dined at the Clinton Arms, adjourned to the Town-hall, where an address of congratulation was presented to the Duke of Newcastle, who addressed the assembly upon subjects of archeology. Mr. Gutch, F.S.A., then read a paper upon Robin Hood and his ballads. On Wednesday commenced the excursions, the report of which, with illustrations, we reserve for our Journal of next week.

DURHAM CITY ELECTION.—There is a vigorous contest between the Liberals and Tories for the seat in the city of Durham: Mr. Fenwick, of Southill, represents the Liberals; Lord Adolphus Vane, the Tories. Both parties are pursuing an active canvass. Mr. Fenwick has held a large meeting in the Town-hall, and his address was well received by the freemen and electors. The Liberals are sanguine of success.

BRIGHTON RACES.—The amount of stakes given by the committee was £1380; the money taken at the grand stand for the three days was £1168; after the payment of all expenses the committee will have, as the gratifying reward of their exertions, a surplus of £100 in hand. About £20 was cleared by the race concerts, which will go to the race fund.

THE MOORS.—According to the Scotch papers, the season on the moors promises to be fully an average one. The young birds are strong and plentiful, and the weather has been propitious.

THE HONEY BEE.—On Monday night last, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Thirsk having driven a hive of bees, took the produce of the hive, consisting of about 17lb. of honey, into a cottage adjoining the bee-stand, to remain during the night. On the morning following, the good man of the house, who had possession of the honey, went to his daily avocation, leaving his wife and family to enjoy their repose a little longer. When his wife arose, on opening the door she observed a few wandering bees, carousing with no little delight around the delicious fluid. Not long afterwards, to her bewilderment, she found herself beset, and the room almost filled with the enemy, who had come in vast numbers to take forcible possession of their lost property; and when the owner of the bees subsequently rescued the vessel from them, he found, to his astonishment, that they had left him only about 4 lb. of the honey.

HEDGEHOGS.—A gentleman residing in Norfolk recently found that some chickens of the Spanish breed, which he was rearing in hatches in his garden, were disappearing night after night through the agency of some nocturnal depredator. As the garden was only a short distance from the river it was concluded that these depredations were committed by rats. About eleven o'clock one night, as the owner was passing through his garden, he heard a great commotion in the chicken hatches, and on proceeding to the spot discovered that there was some animal chasing the chickens rapidly round the hutch with a view to their destruction. Having secured the assailant by closing the door of the hutch, on lights being procured the depredator was found to be a large hedgehog, which was instantly killed in the hutch.

THE REMUNERATION OF A VOCALIST.—During the trial of John Fawell, for highway robbery, in York, a curious piece of information came into possession of the court. The prosecutor, Thomas Weldon, who was robbed of 6s. 6d. on his way home on Sunday morning, described himself as a vocalist, singing at free-and-easies at the rate of a penny per punt on all the ale that was drunk by the customers.

A GRAVE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon last, three of the visitors to the Plymouth and Devonport Cemetery, having incautiously stepped upon a stone serving as the temporary covering of a vacant grave, were precipitated into the vault, and a ladder had to be procured ere they were released from their unpleasant position. Two of the parties were of the weaker sex, and though considerably frightened at their rapid descent into the depths below, they fortunately fell uppermost, and sustained no injury. Their male friend, however, touched the bottom; and, under the heavy pressure of the ladies above him, narrowly escaped suffocation. He appeared to have been much shaken by his fall, and has scarcely yet recovered his wonted health.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—A fearful accident happened in these docks on Wednesday. A party of 27 men, working on board the West India mail steamer *Orinoco*, pushed off from the vessel on the flat-bottomed stage used by cankers for outside work in connexion with these vessels. The stage turned over, and the whole party were immersed before assistance could be rendered. Three men were drowned, and others are said to be missing. The men were going to their dinner at the time.

ACCIDENT ON A RAILWAY CROSSING.—On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Gell, of the Western Circuit, was riding from Richmond to London on horseback, in company with Miss Ashburton, the ladies' riding mistress, and on arriving at the Mortlake station, where the railway crosses the road, the lady's horse, being frightened by the whistle of a departing engine, became restive, and plunged violently, while on the line. All efforts to quiet him were for some time unavailing, and considerable anxiety was manifested by the numerous passengers collected at the station, as the next train was fully due. At last the animal reared up, and, wheeling round, rapidly lost his balance and fell back with great force; the impression on the minds of the bystanders was, that Miss Ashburton was crushed beneath him; but to the surprise of all present she dexterously slipped aside, and rolled over, out of the reach of his heels. She was immediately carried into the waiting-room, where every attention was paid her by Mrs. White, of the station; and though she spat some blood she soon recovered, and it was found that beyond a few bruises she had escaped unhurt, and was able to proceed to town by the next train, which arrived a few minutes after the accident; the horse in the meantime, regained his feet and galloped away, having smashed the saddle and bridle to pieces, and bleeding profusely from the nose. He was soon captured and brought to London in a horse-box. Independently of the frightful nature of the accident itself, the danger of the train arriving upon an equestrian makes it apparent that these open crossings are extremely objectionable.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. FRANK HARTLAND, THE PANTOMIMIST.—On Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, as this gentleman was passing through Mount-street, Westminster-road, a plank from the scaffolding before eight or ten houses which were undergoing repair suddenly fell, and in its descent struck Mr. Hartland with great violence on the side of the head, completely crushing in his skull. The unfortunate gentleman was taken, in a state of insensibility, to the surgery of Mr. Brooks, a few doors off, but that gentleman at once pronounced his case hopeless, and ordered him to be taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, on the way to which he died. Mr. Hartland has left a large family, hitherto entirely dependent upon him, to deplore their untimely loss.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The *Colonist* (Demerara paper) of June 30 contains the following on the subject of the alleged gold discoveries in British Guiana. About two years since gold was stated to exist in Upata, a Venezuelan province bordering on the British colony, and this fact, coupled with the emigration of many persons from Trinidad to seek gold in that quarter, gives some appearance of probability to these statements:—"And so it would seem that this colony is to be added to the list of gold countries, and the memory of the gallant but ill-fated Raleigh vindicated from the aspersions which have obscured his name. We, yesterday, inspected some gold-dust in the possession of Mr. Abrahams, which he had purchased from a captain from the Orinoco. The gold he finds to be of the finest quality, superior to the product of the Californian or Australian fields, and of the same purity as that which is procured from the sands of the rivers on the Gold Coast of Africa. The present specimen was purchased by the person who sold it to Mr. Abrahams from the Indians who inhabit the disputed territory between the limits of this colony and the Republic of Venezuela, on a tributary of the Cayuni, about three days' journey from the penal settlement. This discovery will, of course, renew the former question of right, and probably embroil us—or rather the English Government—in a contest with our neighbours. The gold-dust is procured from the sands of the rivers which flow into the Essequibo from the mountain ranges towards our frontier, and can only be obtained during the time that the water of those great natural drains are at their lowest. From the statement of the person from whom Mr. Abrahams derives his information, it appears that the ensuing three months are the only period of the year available for the search, as the inundations return at the expiration of that time, and continue during the rest of the year."

THE EXPEDITION OF FLORES AGAINST THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.—The following communication from Guayaquil, dated June 30, throws some light on the proceedings of General Flores against the Government of Ecuador, which are regarded in this country as little better than piratical in their character:—"Flores's expedition, consisting of the steamer *Chila*, a ship, two brigs, and two schooners, after remaining at the island of Funar since the 7th of April, came up the river on the 25 inst., which naturally caused every one to think that he would immediately attack the town; but although he landed his men, evidently to intimidate, yet he made no other hostile movement, and he re-embarked them. He is now at an estate on the coast called La Josefina, and it appears from the evidence of some prisoners taken from some of his foraging parties, that he is fortifying the house. It appears also certain that he depends on obtaining beef by sending parties to drive in cattle, in which attempt he has been constantly a sufferer, as troops are lying in ambush, and scarcely a day passes without accounts being received of some killed and wounded, so that his supplies are very uncertain, and his troops must be suffering great privations. The prevailing feeling of the people of all classes here is decidedly against him—among the higher classes, arising from his attempt in '46; and among the lower, from the impression that his troops are of so bad a character that they will be great sufferers from pillage and ill-treatment. The position of the contending parties is this:—By the river the Government is not yet strong enough to attack, and by land Flores has the disadvantage of not possessing cavalry, and the forces here are superior in number, and, it is thought, also in discipline. Arrangements, mostly under the advice of General Illingworth, are rapidly advancing in preparing naval strength. Gun-boats and canoes, also an American brig and schooner, are being armed; there is a small steamer like-wise to aid them. Thus, ere long, if Flores does not attack, an attempt will be made to dislodge him from his present position. It is evident, if Flores were to succeed, that New Granada and Venezuela would send their troops against him. We have in port a French frigate and corvette, as also an American corvette. The French commanders promised Admiral Moreby that in the absence of our vessels of war, he would most willingly tender his protection to all the British subjects here. Thus, in case of need, personal safety is insured."

SKETCHES FROM THE TURON GOLD FIELDS, NEW SOUTH WALES.



1. DRY DIGGING ON THE TURON.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent on the Turon with the accompanying *working Sketches* of the several operations of gold-seeking in that "field" of New South Wales. The Turon, it will be recollected, is a river rising in the county of Roxburgh, near Cullen Cullen, which divides that county from Wellington, and also flows into the Macquarrie. Upon this modern Pactolus has been planted Ophir, named from the "golden land" of Scripture.

The first and second Sketches illustrate the difference between "dry diggings" and "wet diggings;" thus described in Mr. Beate Jukes's recent lecture:—"The wet diggings are those carried on in the bed of a river; the dry diggings, in the general spread of drift lying over the country. We can now understand why it is that gold-washing, or the extraction of golden fragments from the drift of a country is much more profitable than gold-mining. In gold-mining vast quantities of hard rock have to be quarried and removed, to be crushed by powerful machinery, and to be washed over and over again, or to be treated by other expensive processes; while in gold-washing, or separating gold from drift, all the mining and the crushing, and a good part of the washing of materials have been already done for the miner by nature."

It is worthy of note that we owe the discovery of gold in Australia to the high state of geological science. The circumstances are thus related by Mr. Jukes* :—

We come now to the auriferous character of Australia. Sir R. Murchison, in his address to the Geographical Society in 1844, alluded to the possibly auriferous character of the Great Eastern Chain of Australia, being led thereto by his knowledge of the auriferous chain of the Ural, and by his examination of the Count Strzelecki's specimens, maps, and sections. Some of Sir R. Murchison's observations having found their way to the Australian papers, a Mr. Smith, at that time engaged in some iron works at Berrima, was induced by them in the year 1849 to search for gold, and he found it. He sent the gold to the Colonial Government, and offered to disclose its locality on payment of £500. The governor, however, not putting full faith in the statement, and being, moreover, unwilling to encourage a gold fever without sufficient reason, declined to grant the sum, but offered, if Mr. Smith would mention the locality, and the discovery was found to be valuable, to reward him accordingly. Very unwisely, as it turns out, Mr. Smith did not accept this offer; and it remained for Mr. Hargraves, who came with the *prestige* of his Californian experi-

* "Lectures on Gold, for the Instruction of Emigrants about to proceed to Australia." Delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology. D Bogue.

ence, to re-make the discovery, and to get the reward from Government on their own conditions.

This first discovery was made in the banks of the Summer Hill Creek and



3. CRADLER.

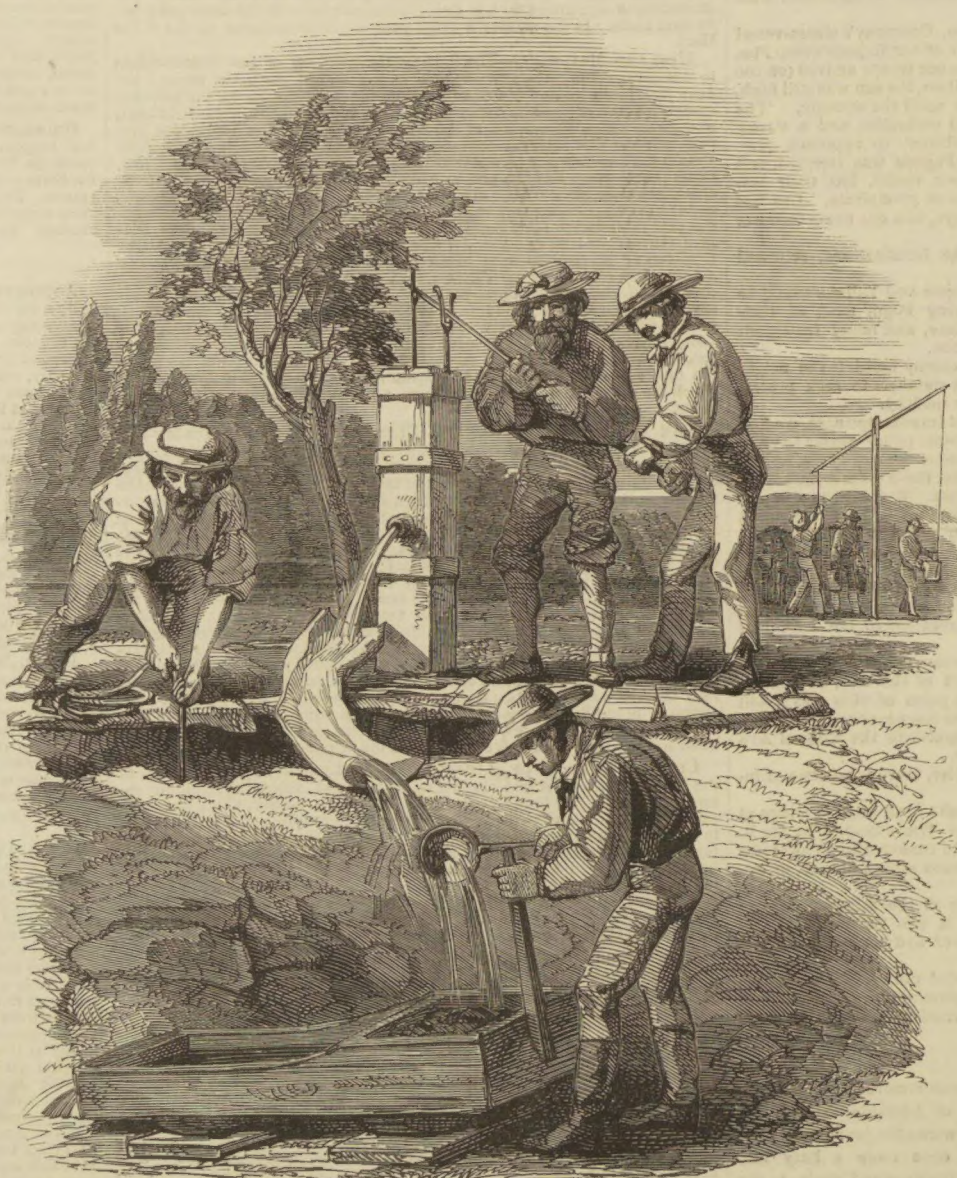
Turon River, among the dark glens and gullies in which it collects its head waters, in the flanks of the Blue Mountains, the gold got "coarser," occurred in larger lumps or nuggets, but these being more sparingly scattered.

We now proceed to the details of the Illustrations:—

1. *Dry Digging on the Turon.*—This claim has proved one of the richest finds on the river; it was originally in the possession of two boys, named Ranger, who worked about one-fourth and procured several hundred pounds worth of gold. The remainder of the ground was purchased by Mr. T. W. Campbell, for £700, and it has since yielded in one day about 90 ounces of gold—about 400 ounces being taken after the purchase. The largest piece of gold yet found on the Turon, we learn from a letter received last week, is "The Mitchell Nugget." This magnificent piece of gold, weighing 53 oz. 8 dwts., was met with, it is supposed (for something of a mystery hangs over its site), opposite Mundy Point, on the Turon River, New South Wales. It is perfectly solid, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick generally, increasing in some places to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It was not got out of the bed of the river, but out of a former channel of the river, now upheaved about 100 feet above the present water level. This is the largest piece yet found on the Turon. Only the Ophir Diggings have yielded such masses.

2. *River-bed Claim on the Turon.*—Here are shown the men at the pump, which is lowered to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet from the surface. It is supported by two saplings, placed on either side, and extending across the pit or shaft, which is generally from 12 to 14 feet in width. The workmen at the pump are supported on a sheet of bark, which is placed across the saplings, as is also the figure hanging over for the purpose of raising the bucket containing the earth or washing-stuff. The bark shoot, which is attached to the pump, conveys the water in the direction of the cradler in the foreground, where it is received in a basin or hole made for the purpose: this plan is generally adopted, unless the channel of the river is near at hand, as it saves the labour of carrying the earth, in some places, upwards of 150 yards.

3. *The Cradler.*—This sturdy figure is shown in the attitude of rocking and baling; and it requires both muscular power and practice to make a good cradler. Many there are who, in the summer months, rock nine or ten hours a day; the work is constant, and bears very heavily on the left arm and right wrist. The hopper, which receives the earth and stones, when filled, often weighs from 50 lb. to 60 lb., and before the earth is washed off, drags very heavily; and the baler or dipper holds from two to three quarts of water. There is, however, much difference in cra-



2. RIVER-BED CLAIM ON THE TURON.

the Lewis Ponds River, small streams which run from the northern flank of the Conobalas down to the Macquarrie. The gold was found in the sand and gravel accumulated, especially on the inside of the bends of the brook, and at the junction of the two water-courses, where the stream of each would be often checked by the other. It was coarse gold, showing its parent site to be at no great distance, and probably in the quartz veins traversing the metamorphic rocks of the Conobalas. Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, reported on the truth of the discovery, and shortly afterwards found gold in several other localities, especially on the banks of the Turon, some distance north-east of the Conobalas. This was much wider and more open valley than the Summer Hill Creek, and the gold accordingly was much finer, occurring in small scales and flakes. It was, however, more regularly and equably distributed through the soil, so that a man might reckon with the greatest certainty on the quantity his daily labour would return him. At the head of the



5. WASHING THE GOLD.



4. CHILDREN CRADLING.

SKETCHES FROM THE TURON GOLD FIELDS, NEW SOUTH WALES.



6. REMOVING GOODS.

dles, and the manner of pitching them: the rockers should be well shod with iron, and the sleepers should also have an iron tram; when the cradle, if properly poised, will run smoothly and evenly. Many of the cradlers lose a third or more of the gold for want of a proper use of the rocker. "Rivers," says Mr. Jukes, "are great natural cradles sweeping off all the lighter and finer particles at once, the heavier ones either sticking against natural impediments, or being left wherever the current slackens its force or velocity. A

cradle is a wooden trough, with several "cleets," or ribs fastened across its bottom. Into the head of it is placed a quantity of auriferous sand or gravel, water is poured over it, and motion communicated by rocking and tilting the cradle. The running water carries off all the lighter matter, and leaves the heavy stones and lumps of gold either in the head of the cradle, or accumulated at its bottom against the "cleets," fastened across to arrest them. Turning the bed of a river, then, wherever such a manœuvre is practicable, is like a miner examining the bottom of his cradle; and if it happens to be done at the right spot, where there are several natural "cleets," or bars, or where there are holes in the rock for the gold to drop into, it is likely to be rewarded very richly by the accumulated results of centuries of natural gold washings.

4. *Children Cradling.*—Many of the children at the mines earn a considerable sum by cradling. Our Artist assures us that some children thus earn from £3 to £4 per week. Many work the earth that has been previously run through the cradles from some of the richer claims; and as many of the cradlers, from bad management, lose a great quantity of gold, the lads make a good living. Three shillings worth of gold are sometimes obtained from a single pan of refuse on the Turon.

5. *Washing the Gold.*—The mode of clearing the sand or gravel from the gold is here shown. Suppose the day's cradling over: the miner takes to the water's edge the tin dish, or "prospecting pan," wherein the gold is mostly placed when scraped from the cradle slide; he then dips the dish into the water, and quickly draws it upwards, by which motion the portions of earth and gravel gradually slide out of the pan. When any of the lighter particles of gold show on the surface, the tin is shaken by a sharp motion of the arms, in a horizontal direction, backwards and forwards, when the gold almost immediately sinks to the bottom of the dish. The washing requires some care and practice. Beginners use

two dishes; one to hold the water, so that any gold escaping from the first is not lost.

6. *Removing Goods.*—This is the usual method adopted by the gold seekers of the Turon in shifting their goods from one locality to another. The handbarrow is soon found; two saplings are cut, on them a few wooden stretchers are tied crosswise, and a piece of bark placed upon them, the goods being lashed over all.

7. *"Dodging the Commissioner."*—The seeker having discovered gold



7. "DODGING THE COMMISSIONER."

JOHN RICHARD HARDY, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE GOLD DISTRICT, BATHURST.

This gentleman (of whom a Portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 3d, but unaccompanied by any biographical particulars), is the third son of the late Rev. R. Hardy, of Walburton, Sussex. He was born in 1807, and took his degree of B.A., at Peter

House, Cambridge, in 1839; but being of an adventurous disposition, and disliking the quietude of English life, he emigrated to New South Wales in 1833, where he edited for two years the *Australian* newspaper with marked success. He, however, relinquished the editorship of the above journal on receiving the appointment of police magistrate of Yass, where he possessed property. This post he filled ably for several years, and by his exertions the evils of bush-ranging were greatly abated.

In 1850 Mr. Hardy received the appointment of police magistrate at Paramatta; and in the following year was selected by the Government, on account of his active habits and general knowledge of the character of the settlers, to fill the important post of Chief Commissioner of the gold district, having been invested with absolute authority in all civil matters thereto appertaining. Many highly interesting particulars of him are given by Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, in his "Rambles in the Australian Colonies," lately published.

The licensing system has been carried out by him with a success which is only the more wonderful, considering the difficulties he had to encounter in so novel an undertaking, and considering also the class of people with whom he was sent to deal. And it must be confessed, that,

under his judicious management, the "diggers" of the Turon and Ophir form a pleasing contrast to the turbulent adventurers of Melbourne, who have so recently shown their disrespect for the law and the administration of justice, by their open defiance of the civil authorities.

In 1835 Mr. Hardy married Miss Stephen, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Alfred Stephen.



8. THE POST-OFFICE, SOFALA, TURON RIVER.

next obtains a license, which is granted on application to the Commissioner. Sometimes, however, disputes arise; and here we have a Commissioner settling a dispute with two of the diggers: he is attended by one of the mounted police force, who carries the licence-book. In this picture, also, are seen some cradlers and diggers at work; and a few "absconders," who are endeavouring to evade the Commissioner, being either unable or unwilling to pay the licence-money. In the extreme distance on the heights are some of the mounted police cutting off the retreat of the "absconders" up the gully.

8. *The Post-office at Sofala, on the Turon.*—This rude "public office" is built with timber uprights and window-bars, and is roofed with sheets of bark.

9. *The Disappointed Gold-seeker.*—The golden dream is often broken with sad realities here as elsewhere. "There are many persons at the gold fields," writes our Artist, "who have worked hard, and struggled for months, with little or no success; while others are, in a like ratio, fortunate." One of the former class is portrayed here: he has been digging at the root of a tree, and his dejected and vexed expression tells with what ill fortune.

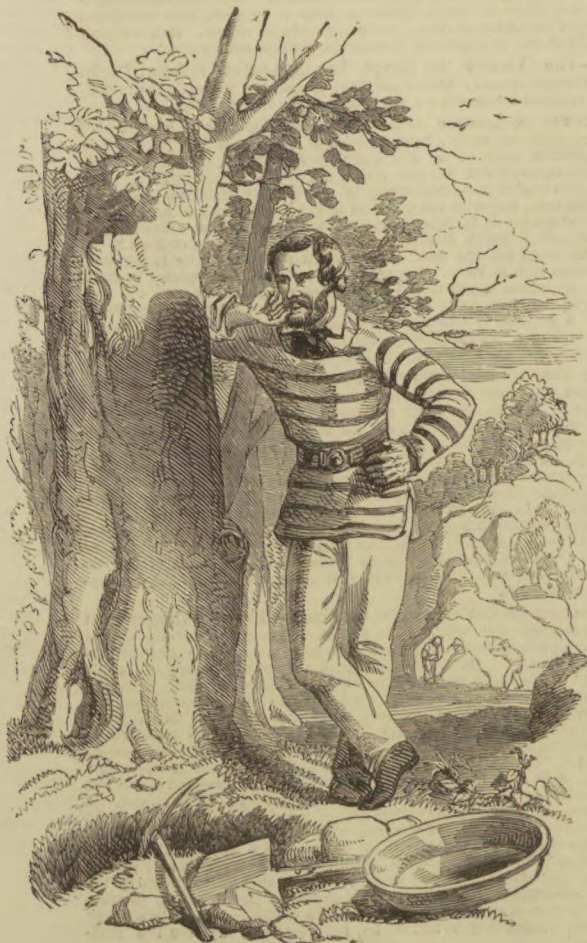
10. *Gold-seekers' Graves on the Turon.*—In our series, "last of all comes death." In this lone locality is the last earthly resting-place of three gold-seekers. The centre mound, immediately beneath the tree, is the grave of a gentleman long known and respected in the colony, and whose premature loss was deeply regretted.

PETER BROWN'S REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO THE DIGGINGS.

No more of Australia! my arms are too old;
And my back is too stiff to go digging for gold.
Yet, old as I am, and though wealth I may crave,
My heart is too young to enlist for a slave;
Let youth in its heat be adventurous still,
And scramble for "nuggets" as fast as it will,
I'll cling to my friendships, my home, and my health,
And live upon little; and think it is wealth.

I've always had bread in the land of my birth,
And a shilling to spend for my need or my mirth;
And gold, though 'tis good, as I'll never deny,
Is rather too dear if with life we must buy.
So give me a crust in my own native land,
And I'll breathe its dear air while I'm able to stand,
And wish all the diggers, whoever they be,
To be joyous as I, with a spirit as free.

And yet, fortune speed them! the young and the bold!
There's virtue in daring, there's glory in gold;
The greater their portion who wander away,
The better for those who've determined to stay;
While rocking their cradles, far off and forlorn,
They'll cradle an Empire—a giant new-born.
Success to their labours, wherever they roam,
And long may the "nuggets" come glittering home! P. B.



9. THE DISAPPOINTED GOLD-SEEKER.



10. GOLD-SEEKERS' GRAVES ON THE TURON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 22.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 23.—American War commenced, 1775.
 TUESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—Sir W. Herschel died, 1822.
 THURSDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
 FRIDAY, 27.—Admiral Blake born, 1599; died, 1657.
 SATURDAY, 28.—St. Augustine.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 6 A. 45	M. 7 A. 44	M. 8 A. 43	M. 9 A. 42	M. 10 A. 41	M. 11 A. 40	M. 12 A. 39
h. 45 m. 10	h. 44 m. 10	h. 43 m. 10	h. 42 m. 10	h. 41 m. 10	h. 40 m. 10	h. 39 m. 10

NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged One Shilling; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom. Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1852.

THE public has been informed, on authority that claims to be official, or semi-official, that the unfortunate dispute with the United States of America on the subject of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy is likely to end amicably. Indeed, if we may believe one of the Ministerial journals, the affair is virtually terminated, to the satisfaction of both parties. The terms of adjustment are stated to be those of absolute reciprocity: the Americans are to be at liberty to fish in all British waters, the British to fish in all American waters; subject on both sides to the general law which prohibits the vessels of foreigners to fish within less than three miles of the shore of any country to which they do not belong—the three miles to be measured from the nearest land, without distinction of bay or open sea. The same authority states as a fact, what we earnestly hope will prove to be one, that "the American Government acknowledges that no offence has yet been offered to it, though it slightly complains that a notice had not been given by the British Government of its purpose of protecting the three miles border of the sea with more vigilance than before. Such a notice, however, upon a further consideration, it has been admitted, would have been equivocal, if not positively insulting, as implying a suspicion that the Government of the United States had connived at a contraband fishery."

We are not aware what reliance is to be placed upon these statements, but as they are promulgated by journals known to have been favoured at previous times with communications from official sources, we cannot imagine them to be altogether groundless. A rumour was circulated at the beginning of the week that Mr. Thomas Baring, of the great firm of Baring, Brothers, had left town on an extraordinary mission to the United States, but the rumour, carrying its own contradiction along with it, met with little credence. It has since been officially denied.

Notwithstanding the ministerial announcement, if such it be that the good understanding between the two Governments, which was momentarily interrupted, has been resumed, it is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that there was undue precipitancy on the part of Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington, as well as some disingenuousness on the part of Mr. Webster, the leading statesman on the other side of the Atlantic; and that even yet, a state of feeling may exist in the Bay of Fundy which may bring the navies of the two nations into collision. We trust, however, that such a consummation may be averted; though, if it be, the statesmen of both countries will merit no thanks for it.

A SOCIETY has recently been formed for the promotion of a cheap and uniform system of colonial and international postage. The first idea of it, if we are not misinformed, is due to Mr. Elihu Burritt, and through him to Mr. Rowland Hill. The last-named gentleman, one of the greatest benefactors of the British people that the age has produced, first imagined the uniform penny post, and though laughed at and thwarted, if not persecuted, successfully carried it through. Mr. Burritt endeavoured to extend the operation of the great principle of Mr. Rowland Hill over the ocean that separates his country from ours. He called his project "the ocean penny postage," and enlisted in its favour all who ever thought it worth while to bestow a thought upon the subject. Members of the Legislature and of the Government expressed as individuals their approbation of it; but neither the Legislature nor the Government, in their corporate capacity, took up the matter to advance it from the helpless condition of a mere theory, into the substantial form of a fact. The society to which we now call the attention of our readers includes Mr. Elihu Burritt in the list of its members—if not of its committee—and we may therefore suppose that the project of that gentleman has merged into that of the new association which has been founded for objects identical in principle with his own—a cheap, uniform postage not only over the land but over the ocean, and including in its operations all the letter-writing, and therefore all the civilised, nations of the world. It was during the memorable year of the Great Exhibition that the idea of the present association was started; and it was by the most influential members of the various committees of the Exhibition that it was first entertained. The association—though young, quiet, and comparatively unknown—already includes amongst its members the Earl of Granville, its president; Lord Ashburton, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., Sir R. Murchison, Sir W. Reid, Sir John Burgoyne, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Baron Charles Dupin, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, and the Commissioners for Austria, Sardinia, Prussia, Spain, and the United States of America, besides other influential persons. They speak like men who know what they are about, and who understand with equal clearness the difficulties in the way, and the means to surmount them. They state their views with the confidence that can only spring from a firm determination to deserve, and a presentiment to obtain, success, when they say that "there must and shall be ample and free communication of thought between the nations of the earth. It is not only," as they truly observe, "the produce of each other's mines, fields, and looms, that we want; but the genius of one country is as different from that of another as the produce of their industry, and is far more needed for their mutual intellectual development. To this end postage must and shall be made cheap, and, above all, simple in its arrangements." It appears that the association has not yet fixed upon any price. While anxious for information on this point from all commercial and civilised countries, they pledge themselves generally to three principles—uniformity for all distances, prepayment, and cheapness. If it merely concerned Great Britain and her possessions and colonies, the nearest or the

most remote, it would be easy to agree upon the minimum rate of ocean postage, but, as the inclinations of foreign Governments have to be consulted, the difficulties in the way of an early solution are far more formidable than they were in the establishment of the British penny postage system. The following is the basis of a proposed arrangement, which leaves the question of price to be hereafter determined, and which has been issued in a circular under the sanction of the association. As it is essential that the postal revenue should be divided in fair proportion between the contracting parties, and as it is desirable that each country should be allowed to use its own coins, weights, and measures, in the collection of that revenue:—

"To satisfy these conditions," says the circular, "the following plan is proposed. Let a postal union be formed between as many countries as possible, on the following simple grounds:—

"1. Each country shall fix a rate of foreign postage at its own discretion, provided that rate be uniform to every country in the proposed postal union, and every part of that country; and that rate shall be prepaid in all cases.

"2. Each country shall engage to receive, transmit, or deliver to its address, free of any charge whatever, any letter passing to it free from the post-offices of the other subscribing countries.

"In other words, each country shall levy a revenue on letters outwards, none on letters inwards.

"Thus, each country would collect its own revenue in its own coin, subject to its own regulations; uniformity and simplicity would be secured as far as they are practically useful to the inhabitants of a country, and cheapness would come of itself. Indeed, no Government would enter into such an arrangement that did not recognise the advantage of cheap postage, and no country would very long charge its citizens much more for the carriage of a letter than a stranger would have to pay for the reply to that letter, when the service rendered is precisely the same."

Such a plan as this requires only time and the earnest co-operation of a few men to enlist the public, and after the public the Legislature, and after the Legislature the Government, in favour of its principle, if not of its details. The principle being once conceded, the details will soon shape themselves to the general convenience; and we cannot bring ourselves to doubt, but that sooner or later the postage of the whole world will be proportionately as cheap as that of Great Britain. Public opinion differs as to the policy of some movements which call themselves by the name of PEACE; but this is a peace movement about which there can be no difference, and which is certain to unite in its support as soon as it is sufficiently known and proved to be practicable, men of all countries, all classes of life, and all shades of opinion.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

In the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last, which was published on Wednesday, it is announced that at the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 18th day of August, 1852, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council, it was that day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain do issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Friday, the 20th day of August instant, to Thursday, the 21st day of October next; and also for proroguing the Convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, from Saturday, the 21st day of August instant, to Friday, the 22nd day of October next.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. E. Bassett, to North Thoresby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Hayter George Hames, to Chagford, Devon; the Rev. John Wardale, to Orcheston, St. Mary. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. L. Hussey, to Kirkham, Lancashire; the Rev. J. N. White, to Statham, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Samuel Davies, incumbent of the parish church, Oystermouth, from his parishioners and friends; the Rev. W. de Pipe Belcher, vicar of Denford and Ringstead, from the rector and parishioners of Croft, Leicestershire; the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, from some of the members of his late congregation of St. Barnabas, Pimlico; the Rev. F. B. Maclean, curate of Hitchin, from the parishioners of Annaduff; the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, from the congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Red Bank, Manchester; the Rev. Thomas Moore, from the teachers of the Sunday-school, and a second from the rector, churchwardens, and sidesmen of St. Simon's, Manchester.

During the week the election of proctors to seats in Convocation has been carried in several dioceses.

The Bishop of Cape Town, accompanied by Mr. Mowbray, left town on the 14th inst., for a month's tour on the Continent, his Lordship's medical advisers having recommended further rest and a change of scene as necessary to the complete re-establishment of his health.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield completed his Confirmation tour in the Coventry Archdeaconry on Saturday last, having in twelve days administered the rite to 3146 females, and 2333 males. Total, 5779.

COUNT D'ORSAY'S STATUETTE.—We omitted to mention that the equestrian statuette of the Duke of Wellington, engraved in our last Number, and now preparing for publication by Mr. Walsby, of Waterloo-place, will be executed in bronze.

EMIGRANTS' AID AND TRANSIT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting was held at the Apollonion Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, to hear an explanation of the principles of this society, which has been recently founded. Lord Erskine presided. Mr. Guedella, a gentleman who has spent some years in the colony of Victoria, addressed the meeting. He noticed the rapid progress of the colony, only settled in 1835. With a population of 60,000, its exports amounted to £12 per head of the population; and the imports to between £8 and £10. He recommended emigration; not for the sake of the gold diggings—at which, he believed, a short spell would sicken most who went out—but that they might put their shoulders to the wheel, and engage in the staple labour of the colony—sheep farming. Let those who had abandoned their own labour for the diggings remain there; and let those who went out fill up their places. It was the great object of this society to carry out an organised system of emigration, as recommended by that excellent lady, Mrs. Chisholm. The directors of the society would make it their business to superintend the fittings and arrangements of the vessels, and in particular the dietary, over which but a very partial supervision could be exercised by the Government Inspector. The society had a respectable agent in the colony, Mr. W. Hawkins, through whose means those emigrants who were fortunate in the colony could arrange for the sending out of their relations, thus avoiding the danger of sending over remittances in specie. The committee of the society were not a body of speculators seeking to send their shares up in the market; their sole object was the benefit of the emigrants—a fact which was attested by the sanction of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine. There were two cases in the society—emigration classes and colonising classes: the weekly or monthly payments of the former were applied to enable them to proceed to Australia; in the latter they formed a fund for the purchase of freehold land in Australia. At present the number of Government licences for the diggings taken out and paid for was 12,811. The prices of labour were now enormously high, but they would be considerably reduced when the thousands of emigrants arrived who had left this country in the course of the spring and summer. Mr. W. Carpenter moved a resolution, declaring that co-operation, through the efforts of the working classes, unaided by any kind of charity, was the true principle on which any system of emigration should be founded, and that the plan proposed by this society afforded the best means of accomplishing that object. This society, he observed, sought not to persuade people to emigrate, but simply to assist those who were determined to go. The contributors themselves would have the entire management of the funds by the formation of local committees. In answer to a question, it was stated that the society was legally registered according to act of Parliament. The resolution was unanimously agreed to; as was an appointing a local committee for Westminster to act in co-operation with the society.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAELS.—The Postmaster-General has entered into a contract with the proprietors of the crew-steamer *Great Britain*, for the conveyance of mails to Melbourne and Sydney, in Australia. The *Great Britain* will leave Liverpool on the 21st instant, and will most probably reach Melbourne in about fifty days afterwards. This is the first instance of the Postmaster-General entering into an extra mail contract; but the size and speed of the *Great Britain*, together with the great emigration movement now in progress, fully justify this unusual proceeding. The postage of letters by this packet will be 1s. each, and newspapers will be sent free. All letters for Melbourne and Sydney posted up to the 21st instant will be sent by her, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Newman, at which the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin presided, and several Irish members of Parliament attended, was held in Dublin last week, for the purpose of taking steps to raise an indemnity subscription to cover the expenses of the late trial of "Achilli v. Newman." A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, the subscriptions to be raised to be styled "Ireland's quota of the Newman Indemnity Fund." Subsequently to the dissolution of the meeting, a letter was received in Dublin from a professional gentleman in London, in which he stated that the costs of the trial would amount to about £10,000.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen held a Privy Council, at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday, at Osborne. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and the Marquis of Exeter. At the Council the Parliament was ordered to be prorogued to the 21st day of October. The Hon. Wm. Bathurst was Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty after the Council. The *Fairy Queen*, with the Ministers on board, left Osborne at a quarter past three, and arrived at Southampton at twenty minutes past four o'clock. Immediately on reaching the railway terminus, the Ministers left by a special train for London. The Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury stopped at Farnborough to proceed to St. Leonard's; and the Lord Chancellor remained at Kingston. The Duke of Northumberland accompanied his colleagues from Osborne.

The return of her Majesty from Belgium will be found fully described in another column.

The Countess of Gainsborough has been succeeded by the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Majesty will leave Osborne for Balmoral on the 30th inst., travelling *via* South Western Railway to Basingstoke; thence by the Great Western line to Gloucester, and over the Midland to Derby, where her Majesty will sleep at the Midland Hotel. Her Majesty will sleep at Holyrood on the night of the 31st.

The Prince President of the French Republic conferred on M. Jules de Saut, Secretary of the Embassy at this Court, the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Duke George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, with a visit on Saturday last. His Royal Highness the Duke of Parma likewise honoured Mr. Hancock with a visit previous to his departure for Scotland.

His Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, and Col. T. B. Lawrence, have left town on a short visit to Sir Edward Lytton, at Knebworth, Herts.

The Duke of Grafton has left Clarges-street for Euston Hall, where a select circle will shortly assemble for partridge shooting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Ernest Vane leave Wynyard Park this week for Mount Stewart, his Lordship's beautiful seat in the county Down. The Noble Marquis and Marchioness will proceed, at the close of the month, to Garton Tower, in the county Antrim, where his Lordship contemplates entertaining the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglinton, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy.

The Marchioness of Waterford, accompanied by Lady Stuart de Rothesay, arrived at Mirat's Hotel on Monday, from the German spas. The noble marquis comes to town to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield, and the youthful Lady Gwendolene Anson, who returned to Great Stanhope street at the close of the preceding week, from Shugborough Park, have since left town for the German spas.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have arrived at Brest, in his Lordship's yacht, the *Fair Rosamond*, from a cruise.

Lord Cowley arrived in London on Thursday, where he purposes remaining for a brief interval. The absence from Paris of her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, and his presence at this moment in London, may naturally give rise to a variety of conjectures.

The Duchess d'Orleans and her children arrived at Geneva on the 13th.

The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Hanover on the 12th, on her way to Prague. Her Majesty is travelling under the name of Countess de Buren.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, and her husband, his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and suite, arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday night, and, under salutes from the *Victory* flag-ship, the garrison, and *Blenheim*, at Spithead, embarked on board the *Fire Queen* steam-vessel, Lieutenant Mason, and proceeded to Ryde, en route to Shanklin.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Tuesday being the birth-day of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, the morning was ushered in at Kensington by the ringing of merry bells on the church bells, and the Royal standard was hoisted. In the evening, her Royal Highness's tradesmen in London and Kensington illuminated, and, as usual, they dined together at the King's Arms Tavern, Kensington; Mr. Edward Snell, jun., in the chair. Her Majesty was pleased to command a liberal supply of the finest fruits in season, from the Royal gardens at Frogmore, on the happy occasion, and the Royal Duchess sent a fine fat buck.

THE PRINCESS VASA.—A letter from Mannheim, given in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"Her Royal Highness the Princess Vasa, with her daughter Carola, have been staying here for the last few days. They are now about to take their departure for the family estate in Austria, and will winter there. The marriage of Princess Carola with Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, of which so much has been predicted, will not take place, whatever may be said to the contrary."

THE CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.—During the late severe gales on the coast, while many of the continental steamers were obliged to take refuge in Dover and Ramsgate harbours from stress of weather, the excellent sea-going qualities of the South-Eastern and Continental Company's packets enabled them to continue their regular traffic between Dover and Calais, and Folkestone and Boulogne, without the slightest interruption or accident, and with large freights of passengers.

TURKEY.—Intelligence has this week arrived from Constantinople that Ali Pasha is appointed Grand Vizier in place of Reschid, who withdraws completely from the affairs of state. Achmet Peshi also retires. It is believed that Fead Effendi will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

EGYPT.—The Viceroy of Egypt has appointed Edhem Pacha Minister of Foreign Affairs; Adherrian Bey, Minister of Police. Both nominations are reckoned favourable for England.

BREADSTUFFS IN LONDON AND PARIS.—Annexed is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris:—The highest quotation of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 26s. 50c. per 15 hectol., which is equal to 40s. 8d. per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 50s. per quarter, it follows that wheat is nearly 23 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 34s. 35c. the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 34s. 6d. per sack of 280 lb. English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 40s. the sack, it follows that flour is nearly 16 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 30c. per kilogramme, which is equal to rather more than 54d. the 4 lb. loaf English weight; and the price of bread in London, at the full-price shops, being 7d. the 4 lb. loaf, it follows that bread is about 35 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 22c. per kilogramme, which is equivalent to about 34d. per 4 lb. loaf.

RAILWAY CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* this week has some information relative to a Convention which is said to be on the point of being concluded between the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Governments for the construction of a railway. The question is to connect the three capitals of France, Spain, and Portugal by a line of railway. For this purpose each Government will engage to favour the formation of companies centralising the funds necessary for the execution of this great undertaking. The railway would unite Paris to Madrid, from whence it would be carried to Lisbon. We may remark that the Spanish Government has already in some measure anticipated the execution of this convention, by undertaking to execute the section of the railway from Madrid to the Biddassos. As far as regards France it remains for her to authorise the execution of the line from Bordeaux to Bayonne, which is already, it is said, the object of several applications for concession.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE WITH CHICORY.—The following opinion from Dr. Ure has been obtained by persons interested in the coffee trade, with a view to its circulation among the retail dealers previously to the Excise regulations coming into force. It will be recollected that it was maintained by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer that there was no reliable method of detecting the adulteration of coffee with chicory. The error of this statement was demonstrated by the *Lancet*, but it has been thought advisable to take further steps to make a simple process generally known:—"No problem in science is simpler or more certain than the detection of chicory, or of similar substances, in coffee powder. Ground roasted coffee imparts to cold water merely a pale sherry colour, whereas, when it is adulterated with ground roasted chicory it communicates a brown colour, of greater or less intensity, to cold water. If three glass tubes, set upright, be charged respectively with a few grains weight of—1. pure coffee; 2. of pure coffee mixed with a little chicory; 3. of coffee mixed with much chicory, and into each of these tubes a like quantity of cold water be poured, and, after agitation, the tubes be set upright at rest, the solid particles will soon fall to the bottom, and the transparent liquid in the stems of the tubes will show, by the variable depths of the tinctures, the presence and proportion of coffee and chicory in each of them. An apparatus for making this experiment may be had for 1s., and would give test results of sufficient precision."

Ellen Massey, aged twelve years, died last week at Ripley, in West Yorkshire, of hydrophobia, having been severely bitten in the arm by a rabid dog, on the 9th of July last. The dog was killed soon after the accident.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the central station, Lothbury; Mr W. F. Cooke, in the absence of Mr. Ricardo, M.P., the chairman of the company, presiding. Mr. J. S. Foulds read the balance sheet for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, which showed that £468,285 had been received, and £449,119 expended, leaving a balance of £19,136 under the head of "Capital Account," and a receipt under that of revenue for messages, subscriptions, and contracts, of £27,437, leaving an available balance, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum of £10,177 for payment of dividend on 12,000 shares class A, and 11,961 class B. The report, which was generally considered satisfactory, was unanimously adopted.

THE ELECTRIC TIME-BALL IN THE STRAND.—After the satisfactory completion of the requisite arrangements which had been for some time pending between the Electric Telegraph Company and the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, Mr. Edwin Clark, the company's engineer, had entrusted to him the construction of the ingenious apparatus for the development of the electric telegraph system, as applied to the regulation of time on a plan for distributing and correcting mean Greenwich time in London and at all the principal parts throughout the United Kingdom every day at one o'clock. The ball that has recently been raised on a pole upon the dome of the Electric Telegraph Company's west-end station, No. 445, Strand, opposite Hungerford-market (similar to the ball which surmounts the Royal Observatory at Greenwich), which is a remarkable object of attraction to all persons passing to and from the west-end to the City, is now completed. (An illustration has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) It is about 6 feet high and 16 feet in circumference, made of zinc, and painted of a bright red colour, so that it may be more clearly discerned at a distance, and can with ease accommodate three persons in the interior. It has a broad gilt belt round it, thus having the appearance of a "great globe," and at the extremity of the shaft is a cross, or bright gilded weather-vane, with the four points, N. S. E. W.; and below, the arms of the Electric Telegraph Company, with their initials, "E. T. C." Many difficulties have been experienced in the completion of this new idea of electricity, in consequence of numerous obstacles with regard to the correct working of the telegraph wires along the streets of London and the Greenwich Railway to the Royal Observatory. These, however, have been overcome to the great satisfaction of the directors of the company and the Astronomer Royal, and for the last three days the experiments have been made with the most complete success, the ball or globe dropping by the electric action simultaneously with the one at the top of the Royal Observatory, precisely at one o'clock, P.M., both balls being, in fact, liberated by the same hand. It is now in active operation, and will communicate the standard time of Greenwich and London, by the different lines of railway, to all the principal parts of the United Kingdom and Scotland on the same principle, as arrangements have been made to make it one of the most complete improvements of the present day, not only as regards the time for regulating chronometers on board vessels, but the chief public clocks of the metropolis, and from one end of the country to the other. An electric dial is now being completed in the midway opposite to a office in the Strand which separates the crossings, and the new lamp, or light, at the top of the post has been tested as to its power of reflection, and the dial and electric apparatus will show forth the hour, minutes, &c., both day and night, to the public.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The Municipal Council of Paris at its last sitting voted, on the proposition of the Prefect, the following courteous address, in answer to the letter of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, thanking the Prefect and the Council for the hospitable reception they received at their visit last year, on the occasion of the London Exhibition:—"The Prefect of the Seine and the Members of the Municipal Body of Paris, to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.—My Lord and Gentlemen.—We have received the courteous address which you have sent to us through his Excellency the British Ambassador. Deeply penetrated by this fresh proof of the close union which exists between England and France, we are gratified by the remembrance which you testify towards us. We, as strongly as yourselves, appreciate the benefits of the happy fraternity which these pacific competitions tend to establish between civilised nations. Under the shelter of peace, which they strengthen, the arts attain perfection, and industry spreads over the whole world its benefits and its wonders. We, who have been the witnesses of the persevering efforts of our fellow citizens through the difficult trials which it has pleased God to impose on our nation, see that their labours have been worthily appreciated by you. The artists and the artisans who were invited by England to this courteous struggle—the only one which is now suited to two great nations—will be grateful for this gracious testimony, and will unite with us in our thanks. We are happy to address them to you in expressing all our wishes for similar occasions of union and pacific progress."

THE FINESBURY BIRKBECK SCHOOL.—The examination of the children of this institution took place on Tuesday last, in the presence of their parents and friends. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Ellis, the founder of the school. After the pupils had gone through an object lesson on the nature and properties of coal, which served to show the method pursued in monitorial instruction, they were examined in grammar by Mr. Thomas Cave, the amiable and intelligent manager of the school. They then underwent a rigid examination in physical geography and physiology, by Mr. Brookes, in both of which the children exhibited considerable intelligence and acumen. Two lads (Rose and Bishop) then very creditably demonstrated the 32d, 16th, and 47th propositions of Euclid. Mr. W. Ellis, to whom this school is indebted for great pecuniary aid, as well as for enthusiastic exertions in its behalf, next examined the pupils in social science, from the admirable manuals he composed expressly for this mode of education. The children exhibited great attention and earnestness during the course. The chairman then concluded his examination and the business of the evening in a short and impressive address to the parents and visitors.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday a special Court was held at the chief office, in Greek-street, at which the following commissioners attended:—Richard Jebb, Esq. (the chairman), Wm. Hosking, Esq., Lawrence Redhead, Esq., Captain Vetch, Louis Gordon, Esq., and Henry Hunt, Esq. The secretary read the usual financial account. On the 14th inst. the sum in hand amounted to £3530, on which cheques had been drawn, but not presented, to the extent of £1244, leaving the net balance at that date £2285. Payments amounting to £975 were then sanctioned by the Court, leaving the present available balance £1311. The Court having received an "Estimate of expenses and probable expenses in respect of a new district rate upon the western division of the Westminster sewers," amounting in the whole to about £38,500, ordered that the rate already directed to be prepared be at 6d. in the pound, and that advertisements should be inserted, stating that it was the intention of the commissioners to make the said rate on the 7th of September. This rate, it was stated, would produce £38,177. District rates of 6d. in the pound were ordered to be prepared on the undermentioned localities:—Poplar, Greenwich, Ravensbourne, Hackney-brook, Hermitage-street, Spitalfields, Lower Wapping, and the eastern division of the Westminster sewers. The remaining business in the paper of the day having been transacted, the Court broke up.

SURREY GARDENS.—The pleasant routine of this attractive place of public amusement was varied on Monday by a "grand fête" held for the benefit of a society, the necessity of which recent railway accidents have sufficiently evidenced—the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society, and Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The railway interest manifested strongly on the occasion, and, despite the doubtful weather, enjoyed itself in the specified manner.

A SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.—The Nassau balloon, with the veteran aeronaut Green, ascended on Tuesday, for scientific purposes, from Vauxhall-gardens, under the superintendence of the Kew committee of the Council of the British Association, the place of a cent having been liberally put at the disposal of the committee by the lessee, Mr. Wardell. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instruments, in charge of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, of the Kew Observatory. The ascent took place at 10 minutes before 4 P.M.; and the descent, with great ease and security, at 25 minutes past 5 P.M.; at Swansey, N.W. of Cambridge, the balloon having travelled nearly 60 miles in 1 hour and 35 minutes. The height attained was about 19,400 feet, and at that elevation the temperature was 7 deg. Fahrenheit, or 25 deg. below the freezing point. A second ascent is expected to take place in the course of the month.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—With reference to the notice issued in May last announcing the establishment of contract mail packets to Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope, it is necessary to state that, when the 2nd of the month (the day appointed for making up in the ordinary course, the mails for Australia, &c.) falls on a Sunday, the mails will be closed in London on the evening of the 3d, and in Plymouth on the morning of the 4th of the month.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING IN THE THAMES.—On Tuesday a larger number of vessels arrived in the river than has been known to come up in one day for some years, there having been no fewer than 244 vessels of all classes, the aggregate tonnage of which exceeded 36,600 tons, entered inwards at the Custom House. This unusual influx is to be attributed to the late heavy gales, during which the shipping were compelled to seek refuge in roadsteads and harbours along the coast until the weather moderated. Advice from the out-ports state that several vessels are bound up Channel.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The arrivals in the port of London on Monday last from abroad included one of especial novelty and interest, an importation having taken place for the first time of a cargo of cattle from Prussia, the produce of that country, and forming another feature in the supplies of this kind due to the continental states of Europe, which have hitherto been confined to from the Holland, Denmark, the Hanseatic States, Belgium, and France. The arrival of the cattle took place in the vessel *Green Isle*, from Memel, and comprised 95 head of oxen and cows and 10 sheep, consigned to order. No less than 6641 head of live stock were imported from abroad in London on the same day.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A married woman, of the name of Moss, the mother of several children, residing at a dairy kept by Mr. Jones, in Norwich-court, Fetter-lane, was discovered at an early hour on Sunday morning, lying dead, near the stairs, with a dreadful wound on her head, her clothes saturated with blood, and her spine broken. At the inquest which was held on the Saturday night previous, and she said that she would leave the house. She left the room about twelve o'clock that night, and her husband and children retired to rest. At six o'clock in the morning she was found as described. It was supposed that deceased fell down the stairs accidentally, was rendered speechless, and died from the effects of the injury she had received. Verdict, "Accidental death."

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—The directors of this company state in their report that the balance available for dividend amounts to £11,576, which will admit of the payment of 2s. per share, clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, in the board-room, Nine Elms station; W. J. Chapin, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report, which had been previously issued, and which was therefore taken as read, it appears that the company had received altogether of capital, £8,722,516, and had expended £8,614,885, leaving a balance in hand of £107,631. The estimate for the completion of all the works had been £640,830. Of that sum, up to the 30th of June last £509,329 had been expended, leaving in the hands of the directors, to be applied to the completion of the works, £131,501. The report having been adopted, a resolution, approving of a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, was carried unanimously. The meeting was then made special, to consider the proposed western extensions. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting, considering the importance of the scheme for the construction of a line from Salisbury to Exeter, and that if seasonable terms can be come to with the landowners, that the matter be referred to a committee of directors and shareholders to make the necessary arrangements and report the result to a meeting to be held in September next. The proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The report of this company for the past six months was issued on Thursday. It states that the gross revenue for the half-year was £290,674 17s., and the working and other expenses £144,240 7s. 6d., leaving a disposable revenue of £146,434 9s. 6d., which is further reduced by fixed charges and debenture interest to £49,186 3s. 6d.; out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the original stock, and four per cent. on the B stock, which will leave a balance of £1103 18s. 6d. to be carried to the next account.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—On Tuesday workmen were busily engaged in erecting the scaffold for the purpose of receiving the last instalment of the artistic embellishment of the pedestal of the Nelson Column, on the west-side, facing Pall-mall. It is a fine alto-relievo, in bronze, by Mr. Watson. The subject represents Nelson animating and directing the boarding of the *St. Joseph* at Cape St. Vincent. The weight of the relievo is about four tons. It was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Moore and Co., Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane. The height is 14 feet; the breadth about 13 feet 7 inches. The figures are not colossal, but the size of life.

EMIGRATION FROM ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE.—Some short time since we recorded an active measure of benevolence pronounced by the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and sanctioned by the vicar, for the benefit of the able-bodied poor and the relief of the ratepayers. The plan proposed, and ultimately carried, was that of emigration, which was to be effected by means of a penny rate, which would amount, when collected, to about £1000. The guardians caused advertisements to be inserted in the leading journals for tenders for the outfit and conveyance of a number of papers, under the regulations of the Poor-law Board, to Port Adelaide, in South Australia. These tenders were opened and decided upon on Monday night. In the meantime numerous persons had anxiously petitioned the board to be included in the emigration list. It should be stated that they are all paupers who have bona fide settlements in the parish, gained either by renting tenements, by apprenticeship, by birth, by acknowledgment, or by irretrievability consequent upon a five years' continuous residence. Upon the 12th inst. a list of the proposed emigrants was forwarded for approval to the Poor-law Board.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday were—Males, 771; females, 694; total, 1465. The deaths were 1091, being somewhat less than were reported in the previous week. The official report states that diarrhoea and summer cholera are still fatal; of 15 deaths from cholera 11 occurred in children under the age of 14, and 4 in old people of the age of 60 and upwards; 4 only of the deaths occurred on the south, while 11 occurred on the north side of the Thames; 201 persons were destroyed by diarrhoea, 174 were children. The deaths of females (555) exceeded the deaths of males, 536 by 19, a change in the proportions which was observed in the corresponding week of 1849, when cholera was epidemic; 16 persons died of smallpox, 14 of measles, 47 of scarlatina, 47 of typhus, 122 of consumption, 29 of apoplexy. Disease of the heart and arteries was fatal in 36 instances, bronchitis in 29, and pneumonia in 31. 20 deaths from violence are recorded, including 4 by poison.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer last week was so low as 29.380 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.7 deg., which is 1.7 deg. lower than the average of the same week in ten years. The wind during the week was chiefly from the south-west, and blew at the average rate of 140 miles a day. Nearly 1½ in. of rain fell. The mean temperature of the Thames declined from about 69 deg. 66 deg. on Sunday, to 66 deg. 62 deg. on Saturday. In the night it still much warmer than the air.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

The directors of convict prisons have presented to both Houses of Parliament on the discipline and management of Pentonville Prison. They state that the building has been enlarged and improved, the interior of the work having been done by the prisoners themselves, at a moderate cost. The conduct of the prisoners during the past year has been, on the whole, as good as in former years. In respect to the number and disposal of prisoners, the report says—"During the past year 675 prisoners were admitted; of these, seven were under the age of 17 years; in ordinary cases they would have been removed to Parkhurst Prison and treated as juvenile prisoners, but their peculiar circumstances rendered that course undesirable, and accordingly they were made exceptions to the general rule. 193 were between the ages of 17 and 20 years; 14 were between 20 and 60; the remainder were between 20 and 50. The daily average number was a fraction below 529."

About 450 of the prisoners were removed to public works in this country, and about 180 were sent off to our different penal colonies. The expenses of the establishment have been greatly reduced by employing well-conducted prisoners, who have passed some time in the prison, as cooks, bakers, and washers, always, however, under the observation of a prison officer, and subject to strict discipline. By these means, without impairing the practical efficiency of the prison its current expenses are kept as low as possible.

The total expenditure for the year ending the 31st March, 1852, exclusive of buildings, amount to £12,458 11s. 5½d. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to £2260 15s. 4d. The net cost of the prison has been £10,029 2s. 8d. The net average expense of each prisoner has gradually decreased from £38 7s. 4d. in 1847, to £18 19s. 2d. in 1851. The average daily labour of the prisoners was only six hours. A large proportion of weavers are employed, as the entire body of convicts in Millbank, Pentonville, Parkhurst, Portland, Dartmoor, and Portsmouth prisons, and in the hulks, are now supplied with cloth from the Pentonville looms. For a considerable time difficulties were experienced in manufacturing an article sufficiently good and sufficiently cheap; but they have been at last overcome, and a warm and durable cloth is made at a moderate cost. The shoemakers and tailors are employed in making shoes and clothes principally for the prisoners engaged in out-door occupations on the public works.

Since the 1st January, 1852, certain rules came into operation, whereby prisoners who have passed six months in prison, and whose conduct entitles them to a badge, will be credited by gratuities according to a fixed scale. The directors state that "the statistics of health during the past year, whether as regards the mortality of the prison, the average daily per centage of sick, the general maintenance of their physical strength, or their mental condition, has been satisfactory as compared with former years."

On the subject of religious and moral instruction, the report concludes by saying:—"The chaplain's observations under this head are very gratifying. The punishments to which we have alluded for the most part have been consequent upon offences against the discipline of the prison, such as communications between prisoners by knocking at their cell walls, &c., but involving no immorality; whereas the general tone of the prisoners' address and demeanour, their attention to instruction, whether religious or otherwise, and their attempts to improve themselves by reading in their cells, are quite equal to what was perceptible in former years."

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—It has been announced this week that the East India Company have determined to establish immediately a very extensive system of electric telegraphs in India, under the superintendence of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of their medical establishment. It is intended to connect Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras, and as many of the principal towns and stations as can be embraced in the routes between these places. The distance to be traversed is upwards of 3000 miles, and it is intended to proceed with such expedition in its construction that its completion may be expected before three years from the present time. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has lately been employed in India in carrying on experiments with the electric telegraph, in order to discover the best system which could be adopted.

THE PALLADIUM OF BRITISH LIBERTY.—The *Barbadoes Globe* contains the following curious narrative from Antigua:—"A native of the colony of the name of Hughes had been rescued from bondage in Porto Rico, into which he was sold some time ago by a captain of a vessel who inveigled him thither. He was discovered by the merest accident. The Superintendent of Police at Antigua had been commissioned to proceed to Porto Rico to trace out, if possible, another native of the first-mentioned place alleged to be held in slavery in the latter, and while there Hughes contrived to search out that functionary and make himself known to him. Inquiry was instituted which left no doubt of the truthfulness of Hughes's statement; but the evidence being deemed insufficient to warrant the proceeding of adopting legal measures for effecting his restoration to liberty, the Executive of Antigua at once took steps for purchasing Hughes, which was done at a cost, including all expenses, of £126 1s. 11½d., and he had reached home. His Excellency having, by message, brought the subject before the House of Assembly, they had, after some debate, in which it was held that the amount should be paid by the Imperial Government, agreed to reimburse His Excellency the sum expended, but at the same time gave him to understand they were not prepared to do so on any future occasion."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCOTS GREYS.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his inspection of the Scots Greys, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rieffels, at Coventry and Birmingham, on the 11th and 12th inst. His Royal Highness expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the general appearance, discipline, and efficiency of that distinguished regiment.

ADMIRALTY STEAMERS.—The WEST INDIA STATION.—By the West India mail this week, we learn that her Majesty's steamer *Rosamond* arrived at Port Royal (Jamaica), on the 16th of July from Greytown, where she had suffered much from fever, although her stay there was only twenty-five days. The second engineer and eight of the crew died after a few days' illness. Captain Campbell was the first attacked, and his constitution was so shaken that on his arrival at Port Royal it was found necessary to invalid him. Sixty cases were sent to the hospitals from the *Rosamond*, among which were the first Lieutenant, the engineers, gunner and boatswain. Lieutenant Crawford, who commanded the *Alban*, had been appointed acting commander of the *Rosamond* by the Commo-re. All accounts concur in stating that the sooner this vessel is ordered to some more healthy station the better, as the ship's company cannot escape from their recollection the frightful and sudden mortality which prevailed on board when on the coast of Africa. She seems to be a very inefficient ship, badly ventilated, and her boilers are so small that a sufficient quantity of steam cannot be generated to drive at more than seven knots an hour. All the cases in the hospital were doing well at the latest date. Her Majesty's ship *Calypso* sailed from Jamaica for Greytown on the 27th ult. to take the place of the *Rosamond*. She is not to anchor, but to cruise among the islands to the northward, and look in occasionally to see that all is quiet.

NEW FRENCH WAR STEAMER.—A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, this week, announces to the French Admiralty that the steam line-of-battle ship the *Neapoléon* had, by aid of her engines alone, gone 111 and 12 knots an hour. The apparatus consists of four fixed cylinders; the movement is communicated to the screw by cog-wheels, and is capable of developing a force of 1200-horse power. The *Moniteur* says that the *Neapoléon* is the most powerful vessel at present afloat on the seas; it carries 90 guns, two months' provisions, and one month's water, for its crew of 900 men, and its stock of fuel exceeds 1000 tons. It will be able to go, it is said, about 1000 leagues in ten days and a half.

HANTS MILITIA.—A meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenancy of the county of Hants was held on Friday week at the County-hall, Winchester, at which his Grace the Duke of Wellington presided as Lord-Lieutenant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the enrolment of the new militia force. There were present at the meeting—Lord Henry Cholmondeley, M.P., the Marquis of Winchester, Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P., the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, the Hon. W. H. A'Court Holmes, Mr. H. C. Crompton, M.P., &c. It was resolved that exertions should be used for obtaining recruits for the militia, which, if successful, would obviate the necessity for putting into operation the ballot. It was also resolved that ten gentlemen be added to the Deputy-Lieutenancy of the county, whose names will be forthwith gazetted.

THE MILITIA AT BOLTON.—The town having been placarded with a notice, that persons desirous of volunteering their services as members of the new militia force should apply to the overseers on or before Friday week last to enrol their names; on Saturday last returns were made of the number of volunteers, viz. Great Bolton, 42; Little Bolton, 14; total, 56. The number of men required from the county is 5623. The expectation of the "volunteers" was, that they were to have 10s. when they gave their names, and much disappointment was manifested when they found that such was not the case.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—It appears that the expense for conveying the Royal Fusiliers from Portsmouth to Plymouth, by private steamers, has nearly amounted to £400, which, considering that the Admiralty take credit for the number of Government vessels that could be got ready at a short notice at the various dockyards, might have been saved by a little foresight, the regiment having been under orders for removal upwards of two months.

THE MILITARY EMPLOYED AT HARVEST WORK.—So great is the scarcity of hands in West-Sussex, owing to emigration and other causes, that the farmers, unable to procure the means of housing their crops, have applied to the commanding officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who, on condition that his men did not compete with agricultural labourers, but only supplied their places where vacant, consented to allow his men to wield the sickle in place of the sword. Two of the farmers of Bosham, Mr. Edward Wyatt and Mr. Holloway engaged a score each of the Fusilier Guards, and, with their assistance, have completed the in-gathering of their sheaves and stacked them for winter thrashing. The harvest southward of the South Downs is always the earliest in the kingdom.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—At a half-yearly general meeting of proprietors of the Southampton Dock Company, held on Wednesday afternoon, a dividend for the half-year of 3s. per share was declared, free of income-tax, which, although less than that declared for the six months ending December, 1851, is a considerable improvement upon the one declared on the corresponding half-year of 1851.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Information was received on Monday of the total wreck of the *Blanche Indiaman*—Teddington, master—which foundered off Helen's Shoal, off the south end of Lord North's Island, while on her voyage from Singapore to Ningpo, China. So very sudden was the calamity, that only a bag of bread of 100lb. weight could be secured, and the crew had not time to get a drop of water. With this limited supply of provisions the captain, mate, and the crew, consisting of Europeans, Lascars, and Malays, numbering twenty-nine persons, left in the boat. Soon after they fell in with the whale-boat, bottom up. Having righted her, the gunner, carpenter, cook, and four men were put on board with some biscuits, and directed to keep in company. The captain and the crew in the one boat, after about six days rowing under a tropical sun, and much suffering from thirst and fatigue, reached the island of Balaboluk, where they found fresh water and shell-fish. Supposing the place to be uninhabited, they sailed for the island of Gagy, and from thence they started for the island of Geby, the Rajah of which place forwarded them to Batavia. After many extraordinary adventures, they ultimately arrived safe at their destination. Nothing has ever been heard of the whale-boat and her crew.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, while the Royal squadron were lying off Ternense, in the Scheidt, a distressing accident occurred on board the *Ravensbourne*, from Antwerp, one of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels, while saluting the Royal yacht on passing. An old man-of-war's man, John Castles, and who has been for many years in the service of the company, was employed in firing the signal cannonade, when, upon the second discharge, owing to the explosion of the cartridge while in the act of ramming it home, one of the poor fellow's hands, with the thumb and a portion of the other hand, were blown off, his wrist and arm were frightfully shattered, and several severe injuries were inflicted upon his face and other parts of his person. The cause of accident appears to have arisen from not having exercised sufficient caution with respect to the closing of the vent hole. The carpenter, who was engaged in closing the vent, did not, it is said, sufficiently cover it with his thumb, and was at the time of the explosion also severely injured in his hand. Both the sufferers were conveyed on board her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, where proper surgical assistance was readily afforded. The carpenter's wound was immediately dressed, and he returned to his own vessel. The gunner was taken into the cockpit, where the Hon. Captain Drummond stated that every possible attention should be paid to the poor man, and that if well enough to be removed, he should be landed at Spithead or some other place, where he would receive every assistance. The accident excited strong feeling of interest among, and threw a gloom over, the passengers and crew of the *Ravensbourne*. "Poor Jack" was highly respected by his messmates, and, in consequence of his invariably firing guns when occasion required, was called the "Gunner." The circumstances under which the accident took place—the sufferer being upwards of sixty years of age, and having a wife and large family dependent upon him for support—induced the passengers, before sending the poor fellow on board the frigate, to commence a subscription for his benefit, and in the short space of about a quarter of an hour a sum of £20 was collected, and placed, with the man's consent, in the hands of the captain, to be applied for him in any manner which might be thought best.

THE STEAM-SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN."—This vessel was swung in the dock on Saturday last, at Liverpool, for the purpose of testing her compasses—an operation which required nearly the whole day—and it is satisfactory to know that these important instruments are quite correct. The ship is now ready for sea, and the passengers are arriving and taking up their berths. She will be nearly full of passengers, all the second-class places being taken, and nearly all the second saloon, with some dozen exceptions, whilst there are a few vacancies in the after saloon. A considerable amount of specie will go by this ship; £500,000 has been insured in this town, and large sums in London. What amount she may take cannot be stated accurately, as much will be the property and in the care of passengers, but it is likely to exceed a million sterling. The *Great Britain* got up steam and went into the Mersey on Friday (yesterday), and took her place for the night in the Sloyne. The passengers and mails are to be taken on board on Saturday (this day), and the ship is announced to sail at one o'clock for her new destination. The band plays on board every evening, from half-past five to six o'clock; and at sea its services are to be used four times a day. Since we last alluded to this ship, we have learned that her stores in the eating and drinking departments cost upwards of £7000, which is a fact worth placing upon record.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE "SEVERN."—An investigation commenced on Wednesday, at Southampton, by the directors of the West India Company, into the cause of the fire on board the Brazilian packet *Severn*, when bound from Madeira and Lisbon. It was conducted by three directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, viz. Mr. Masterman, Captain Liot, and Captain Chappell, R.N. (Secretary and Joint Manager).

The Port of Spain Gazette (island of Trinidad) of the 20th of July states that a Spaniard from Venezuela had that day sold to a mercantile firm 56 ounces of pure gold, which he had obtained from the Upatá diggings in Venezuela. The price given was £4 per ounce. One specimen measured more than an inch in length, ½ inch broad, and upwards of ½ inch in thickness, and was of the purest quality.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT ANTWERP.

HER Majesty returned on Tuesday last to her marine villa at Osborne, from her short visit to her Royal relatives in Belgium. The weather, during the greater portion of her Majesty's absence from England, was boisterous and rainy, and thus detracted much from the pleasure of the Royal trip.

We briefly noticed last week her Majesty's departure from England, and arrival at Antwerp. The Royal steam squadron, consisting of the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*; the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht; the *Fairy*, tender; and the *Vivid*, Dover steam-packet, was attended by an escort of armed deep-sea steamers, viz. the *Odin*, *Magicienne*, the *Barra-couta*, the *Sampson*, and the *Retribution*; and they all got under way on Tuesday morning (se'n'night), at seven o'clock, and made direct for the Downs, where they arrived at five o'clock in the afternoon, and anchored for the night. The following morning (Wednesday) they directed their course for the Scheldt, and arrived at Antwerp in the evening, at about seven o'clock. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shortly afterwards

reached Antwerp from his palace at Laecken, and immediately went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and joined the Royal dinner party. His Majesty returned on shore at ten o'clock, and proceeded to his Royal palace at the Place de Meir. Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed the night on board the Royal yacht, in the river, not coming ashore until the following (Thursday) morning. Accompanying her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, and they were attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, in waiting; Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal; the Hon. Miss Byng, Colonel Phipps, Sir G. Clerk, and Mr. Gibbs.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland, was with the fleet.

On Thursday morning (se'n'night) at 9 o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal party came ashore in the Royal barge, and was received at the landing-place by King Leopold. (See Illustration.) The King was accompanied by his Royal children—the Duke of Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte; and was attended by le Comte de Marnix, the Marshal of the Palace; Colonel Delannoy, Major Fiquelmont, of the Ordnance department of Belgium; and M. Masui, the director of the railway. The bands of several

Belgian regiments, who were drawn up along the landing-place, played inspiring airs while the Royal party rowed ashore. The crowd of sight-seers was very numerous, notwithstanding a drizzling fall of rain at the time; and though the reception given to her Majesty by King Leopold's subjects was not enthusiastic, it was dignified and respectful. The Royal party immediately proceeded by special train to Brussels, and thence to Laecken (see Illustration), where they arrived shortly after 10 o'clock. Thus far we were able last week to chronicle her Majesty's progress.

We now subjoin some details of her Majesty's *sejour* on the Belgian soil. On Thursday afternoon (se'n'night) the Royal party having partaken of a *déjeûner*, took a drive previous to dinner, from Laecken to Brussels, which they entered by the Rue Longue Neuv., passing up the Rue de Madeleine, along the Boulevards, and by the park and the palace, returning to Laecken at about six o'clock in the evening. At seven o'clock a grand family dinner was given at the *château* (Laecken), covers were laid for twenty-two, and the invitations included Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister; Sir Ralph Abercromby, British Minister at the Hague; M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, and M^{me}. de Weyer the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Colville, the Countess of Gainsborough



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT ANTWERP.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.



PLACE DU PALAIS, BRUSSELS.—THE QUEEN LEAVING FOR LAACKEN.

Hon. Miss Byng, Colonel Phipps, Mr. Gibbs, the tutor of the Prince of Wales; the Countess de Merode-Westerloo, Count Marnix, M. Van Praet, Colonel Delannoy, aide-de-camp of the King; Lieutenant-Colonel d'Hanin de Moerkerke, officer of ordnance; M. Conway, and several other officers of the palace.

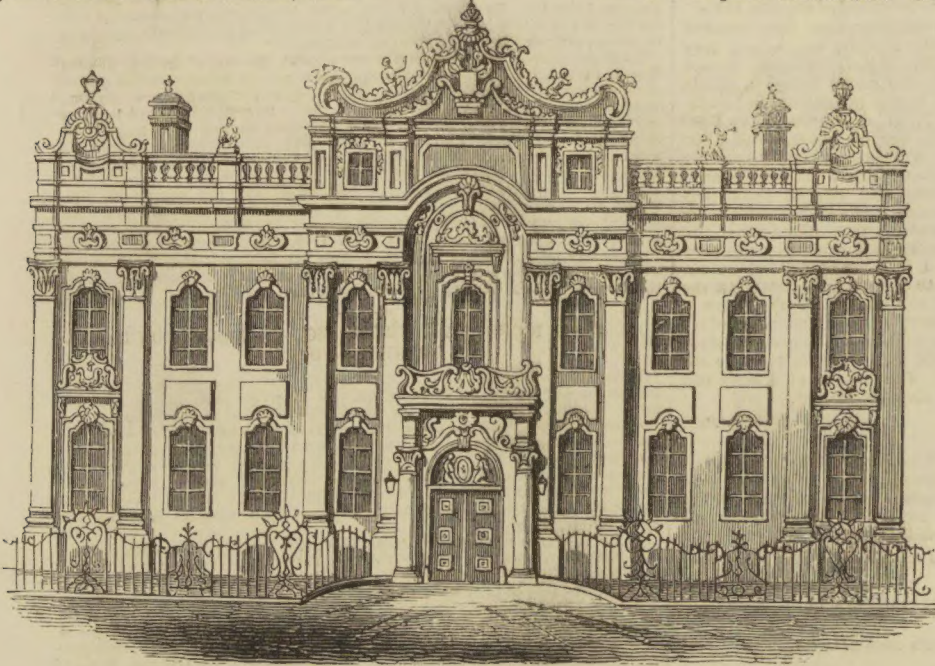
On Friday morning (se'nnight), the Royal party arrived at the Palace in Brussels, where

Majesty was ornamented with choice flowers, and crimson and gold drapery. Four carriages of the Court were in waiting at the station to convey the Royal party, and the escort consisted of a troop of lancers. The 2d Regiment of Foot was also on duty as a guard of honour at the station. The Royal party was received at the station by General Chaevanas, the military governor; and M. Tieckmann, the civil governor of the province of Antwerp; M. Loos, the burgomeister; the Chevalier Penson, the director of the Royal Academy of Antwerp; and various other public functionaries. On alighting from the train, her

seer's "Forester's Family," and the large picture of M. Slingender, representing Philip the Good at the battle of Brouwershaven, attracted the notice of her Majesty, and the principal figures in the tableaux were much admired. The picture of M. Keyser, representing simply and nobly the treatment of Columbus and his son, was much admired; as was also the expressive and highly interesting work of M. Wappers, representing the sufferings of the Dauphin, who, in his agony of distress, inscribed on the walls of his prison, in the house of the cruel Republican, "O mon Dieu! pardonnez à ceux qui ont fait mourir mes parents." After inspecting the numerous works of art in the Exposition, the Royal party visited the cathedral of Notre Dame, where the beautiful shrine of the Virgin, with its rich crimson and gold canopy, was greatly admired. Having examined the more remarkable works of art in the body of the cathedral, dwelling some time before Rubens' celebrated "Descent from the Cross," the Royal party visited the adjoining atelier of M. Etienne Leroy, of Brussels, where an opportunity was afforded them of visiting the most glorious of the *chefs d'œuvre* of Rubens, and which, for the last three years, has been in his skilful hands in the process of restoration. A small square piece of the original is nearly all that now remains to be restored, and its contrast with those portions which have been treated by the artist is most remarkable. The subjects represented in these great works of art are "The Elevation of the Cross," "The Visitation of St. Elizabeth," "The Presentation in the Temple," "The Soldiers at the Cross," and "The Sufferings of Human Nature."

From the cathedral the Royal party proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, and afterwards to the palace in the Place de Meir (See Illustration), where they partook of a *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The palace of the Place de Meir is a plain and unpretending structure, of large dimensions, and stands right opposite the Place.

Shortly after two o'clock, p.m., the roll of drums and the blast of trumpets on the quay told that her Majesty had arrived, and was going to embark. The vessels of the squadron were all dressed in flags, a large force of horse and foot was drawn up opposite the landing-place, and from one extremity of the quay to the other not a spot of ground commanding a view of the spectacle but had a spectator. The day held up, though clouds were not wanting in the distance. It was nearly twenty minutes before the Royal barge came off from the yacht, and her Majesty was standing during that time on the steps of the place of embarkation, in converse with the King, or looking around at the people and the boats on the river. At 2.35 the Royal standard floated from the main of the Royal yacht, and at 3 o'clock, amid the salutes of the batteries, answered by the guns of the *Odin*, the whole squadron got under way, and passed before the quays in a procession of unequalled splendour. The King and Prince Albert were on the port paddle-box, where they remained till the yacht was lost in its many windings on the mazy Scheldt. The Queen, the Belgian Princes, and the Royal children, were stationed on the platform



THE KING'S PALACE, AT ANTWERP, FORMERLY THE HOTEL DE LA PLACE DE MEIR.

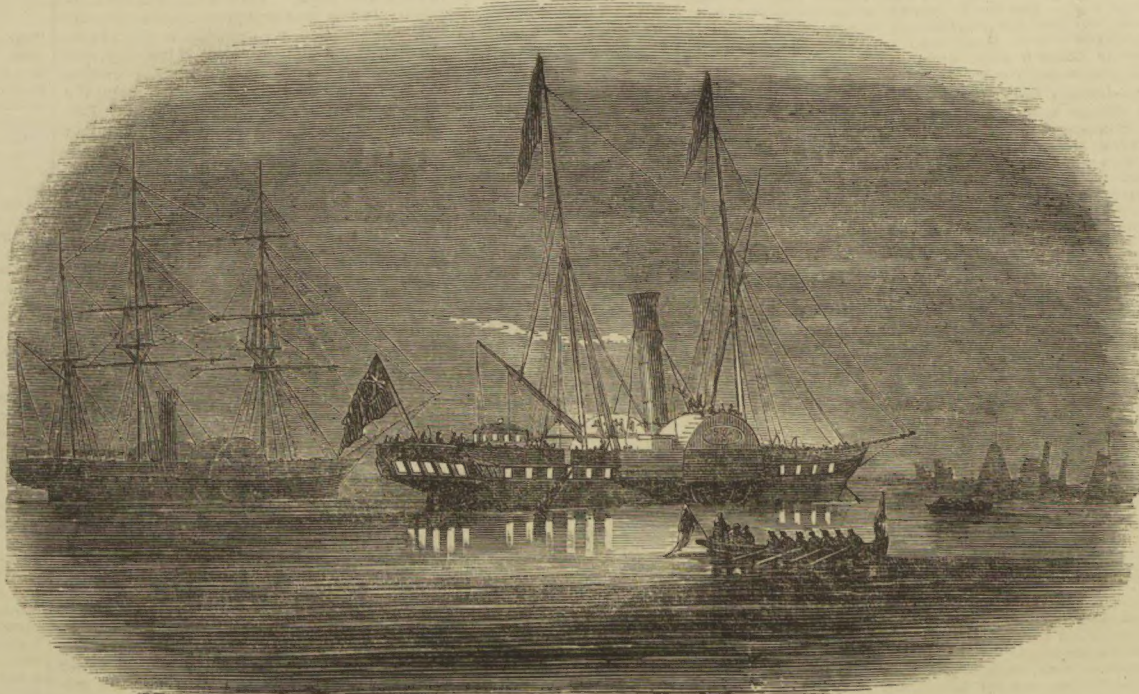
they partook of a grand breakfast in the *salon*, during which the choir of the Royal Society of Harmony performed a concert in an adjoining saloon. As soon as breakfast terminated, the Queen proceeded to the reception room, where she received the various members of the diplomatic corps at Brussels, as well as the chief officers of State.

The Royal party then proceeded to take a drive round the Palace Royal and Boulevards, and afterwards visited the Musée. The two English Princes, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, visited on foot several of the most attractive parts of the city, the Galerie du Roi, the Galerie de la Reine, and other parts of the town.

One of the principal object of attraction to the Royal party in this little tour of observation was the Cathedral of St. Gudule. They especially admired the exquisitely-painted windows of the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, which was at the moment undergoing some temporary decorations (then nearly complete) for the celebration of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, on Sunday last, the 15th. The graceful and exquisite image of the Virgin, glittering with jewels, ornamented with a crown of gold, and clad in a blue and golden robe, over which was thrown an elegant Brussels lace veil reaching to the feet, was placed within the elaborately carved and painted shrine, and was greatly admired. The exquisite *chef-d'œuvre* of Verbruggen—the pulpit—representing the expulsion of Adam and Eve, was closely examined, and its elaborate ornamentation and artistic appearance occupied the attention of the visitors for a considerable time.

Other places of interest in Brussels were also visited by the Royal party; and, on their return to Laecken in the evening, a second grand family dinner, at which the *corps diplomatique* was present, was given, the Royal Society of Musicians performing several pieces throughout the evening.

On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, arrived at the railway station at Brussels, and proceeded by special train to Antwerp. The train, decorated with the Belgian flag, reached Antwerp precisely at ten o'clock, and its appearance within sight of the station was announced by the firing of cannon. Large crowds of persons were assembled in front of the station, and a privileged few succeeded in obtaining admission near the entrance to the reception-room prepared for the Royal party. The station was gallily decorated with Belgian and British flags, and the portion of the interior prepared for her



THE KING OF THE BELGIANS LEAVING THE ROYAL YACHT.

The *Fried* went first, and next came the Royal yacht, followed by the *Black Eagle*. As they passed in succession the *Odin*, *Barracouta*, *Sampson*, *Magicienne*, and *Retribution*, they were received with three cheers from the men on the yards, who were stationed there for nearly half an hour, from the embarkation of the Queen till she passed them. Then one by one her Majesty's war-steamer got into motion, and worked slowly down the river against a strong breeze. King Leopold proceeded with the Royal squadron down the Scheldt as far as the forts of Lillo and Liekenshoek, the extreme points of the Belgian frontier. As the Royal squadron moved in sight, the guns of these forts fired a *feu de joie*, which was answered by the English war steamers, and the local band of Doel, assembled before Liekenshoek, performed "God save the Queen," and the "Brabançonne," in turn. Here the squadron lay-to for a short time, while King Leopold and his sons took leave of the Queen, Prince Albert, and their Royal cousins (see Illustration). The Belgian mail packet-boat *Chemin de Fer*, which had been sent round from Ostend for the occasion, having M. Lahure, Inspector of the Navy, in command, was in readiness to receive them; and, after an affectionate farewell, the King and the Princes went on board, and slowly passed along the line of the English fleet on their way back to Antwerp. As soon as the Royal standard of Belgium was hoisted at the main of the little steamer, the ships of the escort manned yards and fired a Royal salute, and the forts on shore returned the compliment. The Royal squadron proceeded on its way towards the mouth of the Scheldt, the wind rising gradually to "a stiff breeze." The original intention was to go on to Flushing, with the object of anchoring there for the night and during the whole of Sunday; but the threatening aspect of the weather induced a change in the intentions of her Majesty, and the Royal yacht, accompanied by the *Fried*, *Fairy*, and *Black Eagle*, returned to a more sheltered position opposite the small town of Terneuse, on the Dutch coast. This little port, consequently, presented a lively and animated appearance—all the vessels in the harbour, together with a large Dutch frigate lying in the Scheldt, being gallily decorated with colours. During nearly the whole of Sunday the vessels of the squadron had their steam up, and awaited orders for sailing; the wind, however, blew fresh, and the vessels remained at their anchorage during the night.

On Monday morning, at six o'clock, the squadron got under way, and proceeded to sea, intending to make direct to O. borne, but a thick fog coming on, the yachts, with the steam frigates attending upon them, anchored at half-past five o'clock in Dungeness-roads, where her Majesty and the Royal party remained for the night.

On Tuesday morning the squadron again got under way, directing its course to Osborne (Isle of Wight); and at eleven o'clock the Royal yacht was descried off Portsmouth harbour, preceded as usual by the *Fried* steam-packet, Master Commander Luke Smithett, and accompanied by the *Fairy* screw-tender, Master Commander Ballistoun; and *Black Eagle*, steam-vessel, Master Commander Pelley, having the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, on board. On the Royal squadron approaching Spithead a Royal salute was fired by the *Blenheim*, 60, crew guard ship, Captain Henderson, C.B.; *Vesta*, 28, Captain C. B. Hamilton; and *Tiger*, 16, steam-frigate, Captain Giffard; and shortly afterwards by the garrison from the platform battery. The large steam-vessels of the squadron, consisting of the *Retribution*, 28, Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond; *Odin*, 14, Captain Henderson, C.B. (acting); *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Ramsay (acting); *Barracouta*, 6, Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie (acting); and *Sampson*, 6, Captain L. T. Jones, were some distance astern, not making their appearance for more than an hour after the *Victoria* and *Albert*.

The run through Spithead presented an interesting spectacle, the men of war there being dressed in colours, manning yards, and cheering the Queen as she passed. The merchant vessels there, including the *London* (American liner), and *Altair* (East Indiaman), two very fine ships, also hoisted colours at their mast heads, and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club House, at Ryde, saluted the Queen with twenty-one guns. Nearly opposite Ryde the Royal squadron fell in with the yachts engaged in the contest for the 250 cup of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The heavy steamers of the squadron came up to Spithead in the afternoon, and proceeded to Cowes Roads, where they anchored. Her Majesty disembarked, and arrived at Osborne at 12.37 p.m.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint, by warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, Edward Senior, Esq., to be a Commissioner for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, in the place of John Ball, Esq.

M. THIERS.—We find the following in the *Pays*:—"M. Thiers was at Vevey, in Switzerland, when he received the news of the decrees of the 7th inst., authorising his return to Paris. This news caused him a pleasure which he loudly expressed. M. Thiers bore the weight of his exile with great grief, and the moment he heard of the decrees he eagerly commenced preparations for his departure. For many years past M. Thiers has always passed his summer out of Paris, and this year he had arranged to spend several months at Vevey. He is, however, now so anxious to avail himself of the authorisation to return to Paris, that on Wednesday or Thursday he will be at his residence in the Place St. Georges."

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The report of the directors, which is to be submitted to the proprietors on the 24th inst., states that the works between Howrah and the Raneegunge Collieries continue to progress satisfactorily. To complete and stock this division of the line some additional capital will be required. The existing contract with the Hon. East India Company provides for raising such capital, and, when the proper time arrives, the option of subscribing it will be given to the ten proprietors of the old shares. The surveys between Pundooah and Raneegunge, alluded to in the last report, have been carried to such an extent as to enable Mr. Turnbull, the resident engineer, to report upon the general features of the line, which are highly favourable to the construction of a railway. Mr. Turnbull's report is now before the authorities for consideration, and any arrangements that may be made founded upon that report will be announced to the proprietors at the earliest opportunity.

HIGH TIDE.—On Wednesday there was a spring tide, when the Thames rose so high that it covered the Essex pier, and nearly reached the steps leading to Essex-street, so that the steamers at that spot were inaccessible until the turn of the tide. All the warehouses and buildings along the river were inundated, but little damage was done to property.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—By the census of 1841 the population of Scotland was found to be 2,600,000, and the population of Ireland 8,175,000. In the census of 1851, Scotland stands at 2,800,000, and Ireland at 6,500,000; thus, while Scotland has gained 200,000 people, Ireland has lost a million and a half. Ireland, however, has maintained its relative position to Scotland both as regards letters and money orders. In 1841, the number of Scotch letters was 21,234,772; the number of Irish letters being 20,794,297; in 1851, the numbers were respectively 26,512,649 and 35,982,782. As to money-orders, the comparison stands thus:—In 1841, Scotland, 51,526; Ireland, 53,507; in 1851, Scotland, 3,968,000; Ireland, 3,924,848. Thus, ten years ago, as measured by these tables, 2,600,000 Scots were equal to 8,000,000 of Irish; while now 2,800,000 Scots are no more than equal to 6,500,000 of Irish. Pat, however, must not begin to boast as yet. One Scot in seven takes out a money-order in the course of the year, but that feat is performed by only one Irishman in sixteen. Moreover, the Irish orders, though more numerous than the Scotch, amounted in money to £533,000 only, while Scotch orders amounted to £709,000; so that a Scotchman beats a Pat in the magnitude of each transaction.

A MAD WOLF.—Letters from Smyrna of the 26th ult. give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in the market-place, and bit several persons most severely, but, taking fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall, and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to the town on account of the silk crop, were sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded 128 persons, but, being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheepfold, where he killed 85 sheep and wounded 75. Unfortunately, the Governor had caused the whole population to be alarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without means of defence; but on the following day arms were distributed and the wolf was killed. According to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous, but the most horrible circumstance in this disaster is that several of the wounded have already died of hydrophobia, so that the whole population is in the utmost consternation.

GUANO.—The Peruvians have fortified the Lobos Islands for the purpose of protecting their guano. But two or three British and American ships have been allowed to load there.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The following arrivals of foreign cattle at the port of London have taken place in one day last week from the Continental states. The steamship *Neptune*, from Tonnigen, has brought 246 head of oxen and cows, and 158 sheep; the *Tiger*, from Tonnigen, 239 head of oxen and cows, and 124 sheep; the *William Penn*, from Nien Diep, 58 head of oxen and cows, 42 calves, and 112 sheep; the *Lion*, from Harlingen, 162 head of oxen and cows, 38 calves, 577 sheep, 15 lambs, 2 horses, and 250 pigs; the *Giraffe*, from Rotterdam, 132 head of horned cattle, 600 sheep, and 296 lambs; the *Ranger*, from Bremen, 83 head of oxen and cows; the *Adonis*, from Rotterdam, 89 head of oxen and cows, 41 calves, 692 sheep, and 155 lambs; the *Magnet*, from Amsterdam, 62 oxen and cows, 1 calf, and 985 sheep; the *Stadt Dordrecht*, from Dordt, 79 head of horned cattle, 304 sheep, 15 calves, and 107 lambs; and the *Rainbow*, from Rotterdam, 149 calves; the whole the produce of Holland, Denmark, and the Hanseatic States. The returns of the importation of live stock from abroad during the last week show a great increase on previous supplies of this nature; but it is believed that the number brought on the first day of the present week, amounting collectively to 1150 oxen and cows, 4552 sheep, 573 lambs, 350 pigs, and 289 calves, making a total of 6914 head of stock, has never been equalled in extent since the first introduction of foreign cattle into this country.

THE FINE ARTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—London is generally considered poor in works of art, and visitors to the metropolis contrast it unfavourably with the wealth of continental cities. Having paid much attention to the subject, I believe we have scattered through our numerous halls pictures of the highest excellence, which if brought together, would scarcely be surpassed by any gallery in Europe.

Last year I unsuccessfully attempted to get the corporation to appoint a committee to take up the question in conjunction with the companies. I then communicated with the Goldsmiths' Company, as preliminary to addressing all the others. The enclosed correspondence will show you the result. Its publication in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS would, I believe, be of infinite service, and might induce the various companies voluntarily to adopt measures to carry out the principle suggested.

If the dock companies, the extensive brewers, the Bank, the India Company, and other important bodies, can manage to open their buildings to the public without inconvenience, surely the various public companies might do so without danger.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

City, August 12, 1852.

F. BENNOCH.

(Copy of Correspondence referred to.)

77, Wood-street; May 29th, 1851.

Sir,—As a member of the corporation of London, I have taken some trouble in attempting to open for public inspection the comparatively unknown remains of antiquity and treasures of art concealed in the city of London. I therefore most respectfully suggest that the distinguished guild over which you preside, might do itself high honor by opening on certain days in the week, under proper restrictions, the Goldsmiths' Hall. When we find that her Majesty throws open the rooms of her palace for the gratification of the public, by arrangements far from vexatious. When noblemen condescend to permit strangers to view their private collections of art in a very liberal manner, I venture to hope your company will follow such admirable examples.

I am led to make this communication from the fact that a banker from the country, desirous to see your famous hall, applied to me to procure the necessary order. I called and saw the beadle, who very civilly told me that the order of a member of the court was requisite. I asked the names of any in the neighbourhood to whom I might make application. To which he as civilly replied, he was not permitted to give any name. So baulked, I felt that the doors were virtually barred against all visitors, and wondered whether a spirit so exclusive was enjoined by ancient charter. A few days afterwards I applied to a member of the court, who kindly offered to show me the hall any day I would appoint to meet him, and regretted he had no power to grant an order. It being impossible to make the time of each party suit, my friend's curiosity was unsatisfied. Hence this letter, which I sincerely hope may lead to a revision of your rigid rules, and the adoption of a policy more in accordance with the spirit of the times in which we live. Begging the favour of a reply,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. BENNOCH.

To the Master Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Goldsmiths' Hall, June 4th, 1851.

Sir,—I am desired by the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, in reply to your letter of the 29th of May, to inform you that any friends of yours, on producing your card, will be permitted to view the hall.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. Bennock, Esq.

R. WELCHON.

77, Wood-street, June 5th, 1851.

Sir,—I am truly obliged for the courteous note just received and for the personal privilege it kindly confers, which you may rest assured shall not be abused. My object, however, is not of a personal, but of a public nature, my desire being to obtain for all visitors to the metropolis, easy access to our ancient halls. While a card from Mr. Smith, of Bond-street, is considered by Lord Ellesmere as sufficient security to view his fine collection, I think you might safely open your hall two or three days each week between the hours of ten and four. And I would venture to suggest for your consideration that a note from any alderman, clergyman, or other public person whose duties are not dependent on the fluctuations depending upon periodical election, should be a sufficient introduction. The taste of the public has so much improved of late years that no danger to your works of art need be apprehended; and I feel confident that an enlightened, liberal policy will tend greatly to confirm and consolidate the privileges so long enjoyed by the chartered companies. As the season is passing rapidly, I trust your worshipful court will take the matter into their serious consideration; for until I receive their final decision, I shall not address any other company, and should like yours to take the initiative, and show an honourable example. The honour of a reply will oblige,

R. Welchon, Esq.

F. BENNOCH.

77, Wood-street, July 10th, 1851.

Sir,—Notwithstanding your polite communication, informing me that the court had kindly ordered that any person presenting my card should be admitted to see Goldsmiths' Hall, I am surprised to find that my friends, Mr. and Mrs. — have been refused admission.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

R. Welchon, Esq.

F. BENNOCH.

P.S.—An answer to my last note at your earliest convenience will be esteemed a favour.

Note.—On personal application my friends were admitted.

77, Wood-street, 15th June, 1852.

Sir,—In May last year I attempted to induce the wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company to adopt measures for the admission of the public to view their Hall on certain days in the week. On the 4th of June I received a note from Mr. Welchon, stating that any person presenting my card should be admitted; to which I replied, my application was public, and not personal; at the same time thanking them for their courtesy, and promising that the privilege should not be abused, and urged a decision on the general question. To this note I received no answer. On the 10th July I gave my card to some friends from the country, and they were refused admittance. I called and explained the circumstances; the porter apologized, regretted the inconvenience to which I had been put, and promised that it should not again occur, and I believe he made a memorandum on the general order, so that his colleagues might know the special request of the wardens in my favour.

To-day I called to introduce two American friends, and presented my card. The richly-laced beadle stared with surprise, treated me with ought but civility, and evidently disbelieved the truth of my statement. He pointed to the clerk's office. I entered; the clerk was engaged and could not be disturbed. His juniors knew nothing of the matter, and seemed to care less. I retired somewhat chagrined, and muttering some thing about the press. I felt less vexation at the simple denial than I did at my word being doubted. I was humiliated, for just before I had been dwelling with much pride on what I held to be a liberal response to a proper request; so we crossed to Christ's Hospital, where my enthusiastic friends desired to walk in cloisters consecrated by the presence of Coleridge, Lamb, and Leigh Hunt. And I must say, that the courteousness of the steward of that valuable institution contrasted greatly with our reception at Goldsmiths' Hall.

I now beg to know whether the unabused privilege granted by the wardens has been revoked, as I am not desirous of again submitting to the mortification of being treated as an impostor.

An early answer will oblige yours obediently,

F. BENNOCH.

To the Master Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Goldsmiths' Hall, June 16th, 1852.

Sir,—In reply to your note of yesterday's date, in which you request to be informed "whether the unabused privilege granted by the wardens has been revoked," I beg to inform you that if you are under the impression that the wardens have granted you the perpetual privilege of bringing strangers to see this building except under the regulations which they have found it necessary to lay down (a copy of which I enclose), you are labouring under a misapprehension.

I find that last summer, during the Great Exhibition, when several foreigners were in London, they allowed the beadle, on your application, to relax the rule in the case of visitors introduced by you. At the present time the regulations to which I have referred must be observed.

When you called yesterday, I was at the moment particularly engaged, but if you had waited a short time I should have been very happy to have accompanied your friends through the building. The man in livery in the hall, whom you saw, is the porter, not the beadle, and, I think it right to add, that this is the first time he has been charged with incivility, and that the assures me he was neither disrespectful nor uncivil.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. Bennock, Esq.

WALTER PRIDEAUX.

At a Court of Assistants holden on the 31st Jan., 1837, it was ordered—

That no person be admitted within the new building in Foster-lane without the personal introduction of a member of the court, the clerk, surveyor, or chaplain.

The beadle is hereby particularly directed to adhere to the above order of the Court of Assistants.

Goldsmiths' Hall, Feb. 1841.

77, Wood-street, June 16, 1852.

Sir,—Your note is to hand this moment. My application to the wardens last year, recommending a relaxation of their stringent rule, did not refer to a limited period but to a general principle. In words, your porter did not betray himself, but in action he showed most clearly that he gave no credit to my statement. You know that a shrug of the shoulder or a shake of the head may be made as expressive as language. I append a copy of the note forwarded to me by order, which you will observe is unequivocal in its language and unlimited in its application; with such authority in my possession, you may imagine, though you cannot experience, how much annoyance I felt in having my word disputed by your porter. I care nothing for the personal privilege, but I wish to know whether there is any chance of the wardens modifying their rigid regulations, so as to gratify and assist in improving the taste of the community.

I am yours obediently,

W. Prideaux, Esq.

F. BENNOCH.

NOTE.—To this letter I have received no reply, and presume they have wrapped themselves up in the sanctity of their charters, concluding that any favour granted to the public would lower their dignity and put in peril their exclusive privilege. I now leave it to the public and the press.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN HENRY PELLY, BART., OF UPTON, COUNTY ESSEX, F.R.S.

SIR JOHN PELLY died on the 14th instant at his residence, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall East. This respected gentleman, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and deputy master of the Trinity House, was created a baronet in 1840, and became in the following year Governor of the Bank of England. He was born March 31, 1777, the eldest son of Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq., by Sally Hitchen, his wife, daughter of John Blake, Esq., and married, July 13, 1807, Emma, sixth daughter of Henry Boulton, Esq., of Thorncroft, Surrey, by whom he leaves a large family. The eldest son, the present Sir John Henry Pelly, second baronet, was born 3d March, 1809, and is married to Johannah Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford-green, Essex.

THE HON. SIR JAMES PARKER, VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE death of this distinguished lawyer, one of the Vice-Chancellors, occurred suddenly on the night of Friday, the 13th instant, at his residence, Rothley Temple, Leicester. Sir James had been ailing for the last nine months, and on the first day on which he took his seat on the Bench, had premonitory symptoms of *angina pectoris*, the disease of which he died.

Sir James Parker was born at Garsow in 1803, the son of the late Charles Stenart Parker, Esq., of Blockhearn, near that city. He received his education at the Grammar School, and the College of Glasgow, and graduated as seventh wrangler at the University of Cambridge in 1825. In 1829, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and soon became a leading practitioner in the Courts of Equity. In July, 1844, he obtained a silk gown; and in October, 1851, was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, receiving at the same time the honour of Knighthood. A few years previously, he was placed in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Leicester, and occasionally sat at the Loughborough Petty Sessions. In 1847 he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Leicester, on Conservative principles. Sir James married, 2d June, 1829, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Co. Leicester, M.P., by Jean, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A., and has left several children—the eldest son, Harry-Rainy, born 27th June, 1837.

NICHOLAS EDMUND YARBURGH, ESQ., OF HESLINGTON HALL, COUNTY OF YORK.

THIS estimable and lamented gentleman was the last male representative of the famous old English family of YARBURGH, and inherited, with his other broad lands, the lordship of YARBURGH, in Lincolnshire, which, at the period of the Norman Conquest, was held by his direct ancestor Eustachius de YARBURGH. So few of the ancient gentry families of the days of the Normans and the Plantagenets remain in the male line, that we record with peculiar feelings of regret the occasional extinction of these time-honoured houses. A week or two since the gifted and long-descended chiefs of the Scropes, of Castle Combe, was included in our obituary, and our present notice refers to another eminent member of the untitled aristocracy.

Major YARBURGH was son of Charles YARBURGH, Esq., of Heslington, and the last of his race, grandson of Colonel James YARBURGH, of YARBURGH and Snaith Hall (godson to King James II.), by Ann, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hesketh, Esq., of Heslington. He was born in 1771, and succeeded to the estates at the decease of his brother Henry. In 1836 he served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire, of which county he was a Deputy-Lieutenant, and Major in the 3d Regiment of Provisional Militia. Never having been married, he is succeeded in his extensive property by his nephew, YARBURGH Gresham, Esq., of Sewerby House, near Heslington. The deceased gentleman was a staunch patron of the turf. His fine old seat of Heslington, not more than two miles from the city of York, is a striking specimen of the Elizabethan period, having remained with but few alterations, and retaining all the charm of antiquity.

COLONEL WILLIAM CROKER, C.B.

THIS distinguished officer, late of the 17th Regiment of Foot, died at Cheltenham, on the 11th inst. He served forty-four years unintermittently in the 17th, in all the varieties of service that the corps encountered during that protracted period, and for twelve years he commanded the regiment, with the highest personal and professional honour, and the universal esteem and regard of officers and soldiers.

Colonel Croker was in the East Indies from 1804 to 1824, and took part in the siege of Gurnoor, in 1807, and in the campaigns against the Sikhs in 1808-9; the Nipal States, in 1814-15; and the Marhattas and Pindarries, in 1817 and 1818. In the last-named year he became Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal forces, and retained that appointment until he returned to England, in 1824. In 1835 he relanded in India with the 17th Regiment—a solitary instance in the British army of an officer landing twice in that country in the same corps, and commanded it during the campaign in Afghanistan and Belochistan, in 1839, including the storm and capture of the fortresses of Ghuznee and Kelat.

Colonel Croker was fourth son of the late Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde, county Limerick, by Margaret Anne, his wife, sister of the late Earl of Listowel. He married Miss Stokes, and leaves three sons, all serving in the British army.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—The premier peer of Scotland, the venerable Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, expired on Wednesday morning, at his mansion in Portman-square. His Grace was one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the peerage, having been born in the year 1767, and consequently had attained the patriarchal age of eighty-five.

DEATH OF MRS. LALOR SHELLE.—Accounts have been received of the death of Mrs. Lalor Shelle, at Loughorn, on the 4th inst. She was the relict of the late Right Hon. Richard L. Shelle, Master of the Mint.

THUNDER-STORM.—On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a terrific thunder-storm passed over the metropolis. The lightning was most awfully vivid, the peals of thunder were deafening, and the rain fell in torrents. A girl aged 16, named Morgan, residing at 20, Charles-street, Blackfriars-road, was deprived of sight by a flash of lightning; and a young man named Mahon, employed in a trading establishment at Islington, while carrying a box along the road, not far from the Angel-inn, was struck down to the earth by the electric fluid, and died in a few hours afterwards. The storm also visited Manchester and its neighbourhood. The lightning struck a shopkeeper at his door, and rendered him insensible for a short time, but he recovered subsequently.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The cholera is making great ravages amongst the inhabitants of the frontiers of Poland and Russia, especially at Warsaw. On the 9th inst. the seizures in that city amounted to 478, and the deaths to 172.

Letters from the Bohemian frontier state that the gates of the gloomy fortress of Kustein will shortly open to receive Arthur Görgey, the late Hungarian Commander-in-chief, who since the pacification of Hungary has been allowed to reside unconstrainedly at Klagenfurt.

A lady was lately seized with cholera while travelling, at Ostrowo, on the confines of Poland. A doctor was sent for, but the Russian police would not allow him to pass the confines without a passport, and the lady expired without medical assistance.

Last week a student of theology at Bonn (Rhenish Prussia) went in a fit of religious insanity to a neighbouring wood with hammer and nails, and, finding a tree in the form of a cross, actually crucified himself. He was found in a state of insensibility by some peasants, who, not having tools for drawing the nails, felled the tree, and carried him with it to the next village. The young man is now in the hospital of Bonn, and out of danger.

The Vienna Gazette contains an ordinance for re-adjusting the gold and silver coinage standard of Austria, in conformity with the imperial rescript of April last. Henceforth the silver coins will be composed of nine-tenths fine silver and one-tenth of alloy.

It is stated that the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington is negotiating an advantageous postal arrangement with the United States Government.

It appears from the *Almanach Official* of France for 1852, just issued, that Generals Cavagnac, Bédau, de Lamoricière, and Changarnier, have been definitively struck off the list of the general staff of the army.

Mr. J. Bailey, the sculptor, of Conduit-place, Paddington, has taken a mask of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Parker, and is now modelling a bust of him, which promises to be an excellent likeness.

Three directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, viz. Mr. Masterman, Captain Liot, and Captain Chappel, R.N. (secretary and joint manager), have arrived at Southampton, to investigate the circumstances attending the recent fire on board the *Severn* between Madeira and Lisbon.

The mother of Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist, died recently at Genoa, at an advanced age. Her funeral took place there on the 11th inst., and was attended by a numerous concourse of the admirers of her son's politics.

The wreck of the *Duchess of Kent* steamer, which was a short time ago sunk, in consequence of coming into collision with the *Antwerp* steamer, near Gravesend, lies in such shallow water as to be clearly discernible at low water a few feet below the surface, and the divers can walk round her. The cabins being filled with sand, which increases at each tide, has hitherto prevented that part of the vessel from being examined, and the property contained therein from being recovered.

A letter from Neubach states that the infant daughter of Don Miguel was baptised at the château of that name, on the morning of the 9th, by the Bishop of Würzburg, in the presence of her father, the members of the family, and several Portuguese noblemen. The names given to the child are Maria Isabella Eulalia Carlotta de Braganza Bourbon.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Bombay*, which left Southampton on the 29th ultimo, reached Gibraltar in four days thirteen hours. This is almost the quickest passage ever known to be made, even by a paddle-box steamer. The consumption of coal on board the *Bombay* is about two-thirds what it is on board a paddle-box steamer of the same size, and there are less persons employed in the engine department of the former than in the latter.

A son of Mr. Herniman, editor of the *Newcastle Journal* (Tory paper), has recently received an appointment as Inspector of Government Schools, with a salary of £500.

It is stated that Mr. Fearon, the Attorney-General's solicitor for charities, was last week on a visit to William of Wykeham's much-abused foundation, St. Mary's College, Winchester; with, it may be hoped, a view to the better administration of the noble endowments, which cannot be less now than £20,000 a year.

When the railway to the Spanish port of Santander is completed it is contemplated to run screw steamers to and from that port and Southampton, by which means a person may reach Madrid from London in three days.

Mr. Adamson, the chief steward of the Brazilian packet *Severn*, committed suicide by jumping overboard a few days before the packet caught fire. Intemperance is believed to have been the cause of the rash act.

On Monday morning a fire broke out in the narrow passage called Fitzroy-court, in Tottenham-court-road, which resulted in the total destruction of one house, belonging to Mr. Eadie, baker, No. 3, in the court, and in injuries more or less extensive to six others.

On Monday thirty-five young women were dispatched by the fine ship *Blackwall*, from Gravesend, to Melbourne, in Australia, under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society, of which Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Herbert are ardent supporters. A few words of encouragement and advice were addressed to them by Mr. Taylor, who also read a most affectionate and kind letter from Mrs. S. Herbert; and the Rev. Mr. Jackson followed in an impressive exhortation.

A terrific thunder-storm broke over Bristol and the country adjoining between last Saturday night and Sunday morning, which was attended by the most disastrous consequences to the cereal crops. Many of the roads were flooded, and a great quantity of wheat, barley, and oats was laid or swept away.

The King of Greece is bathing at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, where he takes part in the public amusements with great affability. As regards the Greek succession, it is settled that the King's youngest brother, Adalbert, shall inherit his crown, in consequence of which arrangement it has become necessary that the latter no longer delay contracting a marriage.

The King of Prussia is bathing at the Isle of Ruegen, in the Baltic.

The Manchester Free Library, which has been established at a cost of upwards of £12,000, raised by public subscription, is to be opened on the 2d September. Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Charles Dickens, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and other eminent men, are to be present.

Via Singapore, accounts have been received from the various diggings of the Australian colonies so late as the middle of May. From Melbourne we learn that the miners have recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget (the largest yet) had been found opposite Golden Gully, which is said to be worth £2000.

The *Liverpool Chronicle* says, that Baron Rothschild is at length convinced that the retention of his seat, without permission to discharge the duties attached to it, is a useless honour, and therefore he will resign it in favour of Mr. Cardwell.

On the 15th of May the ship *Centaur*, from Calcutta for Muscat, with a cargo valued at from £70,000 to £100,000, was lost on the Arabian shore, and the wreck plundered by the natives.

On the 23d of June the ship *Christian*, from Newcastle, with coals, was wrecked off the island of Kennerly, while entering Bombay Harbour, the captain having mistaken the beacon on Kennerly for the Colaba Light-house. The beacon has since been destroyed.

A memorial to the Treasury has been adopted by the French Chamber of Commerce, praying that body to adopt such measures as would induce the French Government to admit the linen manufactures of Ulster into that country.

The *La Plata* left Southampton on Tuesday with the West India and Pacific mails. She had on board 1330 tons of coals, the largest quantity of fuel perhaps ever taken by a steamer.

A great many colliers in the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow have left their work this week and taken themselves to shearing, at which they are earning 3s. per day. To so great an extent has this taken place, that in the case of one colliery alone 78 men have left, and the result is already beginning to tell in the traffic receipts of the Monklands Mineral Railway.

Some person recently obtained entrance into the steward's office of the new convict prison, Portsea, broke open the cash-box therein, and abstracted £40 in gold, during the temporary absence of the steward.

At the Liverpool police-court, last week, a butcher, named Thos. Frazer, was fined 25s. for dressing two sheep lamb fashion.

The Duke of Newcastle has just been elected at the head of the poll at one of the first local Boards of Health at Workop, Notts, under the Public Health Act.

After this day (Saturday) the issue of tickets from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office for viewing the House of Lords, &c., will be discontinued until the meeting of Parliament.

An address has been issued by Mr. William Cobbett, recently released from the Queen's Bench Prison, and whose brother, Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, has recently been elected a member for Oldham, offering himself a candidate for the other seat, recently become vacant by the death of Mr. Duncuff. Mr. W. J. Fox and Mr. Heald are still in the field.

Mr. Warren, Q.C. of the northern circuit, has, it is understood, received the appointment of Recorder of Hull, vacant by the late sudden death of Mr. T. C. Granger, M.P., who held the recordership after Mr. Balnes vacated his office on being elected for the borough.

One evening last week, a man of the name of David Davies, the landlord of the Seven Stars public house, at Lower Swinford, in Worcestershire, becoming greatly irritated at the conduct of a crowd of railway labourers who, after drinking in his house, assembled in front of it to it with each other, deliberately fired four times upon them from his window, killing a woman named Parnes, the wife of a labourer, and the mother of six children, and wounding several others. Davies and his son (who aided him in his murderous assault by reloading the gun for him) have been committed to Worcester county goal.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the week ending Saturday last, again show an increase. They consisted of seven ships to Port Phillip, of an aggregate capacity of 3760 tons; and of two ships for Sydney, of 1526 tons. There were also two to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, of a joint capacity of 832 tons. The exports likewise continue large, particularly of beer. The demand for passages has perhaps slightly abated, but the number of emigrants is still very large, and the total for the week from London alone is supposed not to have been much below 1000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. C. Princeton.—Some are even better than the last, and all most acceptable. W. R. of Glasgow.—Send the only all means, you may rely upon their having fair play. R. B. W. Oxford.—They shall be examined, and our verdict pronounced without delay. G. F. S. I.—I shall have publicly. M. G. of J. Morow.—A communication was forwarded as you wished. We shall await impatiently the arrival of your "last, last words."

J. H. is warmly thanked for her interesting and interesting. J. H. DUBOIS, Rome.—A letter has been dispatched to the address indicated by your friend BAMBOROUGH.—The next meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association is appointed to be held at Hull, in October. We are not yet informed of the precise day.

BOOKWORM.—See Sir Walter Scott's annotations to "Sir Trelawney," page 379, on the 29th stanza. "A chequer he found a chequer." MINOR.—Mr. Cochrane's new work on Chess, "Indian Chess Leaves," has not yet reached England.

S. T. M.—We strongly recommend that in every club there should be a medal, of gold, or silver, or bronze, which should be played for in a general tournament among the members; the winner of it to be open to all challengers in the club; and, if he succeed in retaining the prize for three years, he should be entitled to claim it as his own.

JUDITH.—State-Mate makes a drawn game. S. Honorary Secretary.—The Games by Correspondence between the Birmingham and Liverpool Chess Clubs have been duly received, and shall be examined.

ROBERT.—Your solutions were correct, but they arrived too late in the week. FETTER HANDLE.—The "Chess-Player's Companion" contains a copious treatise on games at all odds, from the Queen to the Pawn and Pawn.

S. M. V.—The most suitable and elegant present under the circumstances would be one of Mechi's beautiful "Terrace Chess-boards," in coloured glass. SUBSCRIBER.—It is certainly of the highest importance to the interests of Chess in the Province that so laudable an association as that of the Yorkshire Amateurs should not be permitted to decay. It forms a rallying point for all true disciples of the game, both in the Northern and Midland counties, and serves to bring a large number of rising players together annually, in social contact, who otherwise would probably never meet at all.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 445 by M. P. H. S. Argus, C. D. W. N. T. W. H. of Glasgow; Derwent; R. H. of Ashford; S. L. J. G. N. Rusticus, Jack of Shrewsbury, and Middy, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 446, by L. S. D. M. P. Brutus; W. R. of Glasgow; R. H. of Ashford; Jack of Shrewsbury; Philo, Mango, M. K. M. Major T. Railway Guard, Ernest, S. S. M. and G. T. V., are correct.

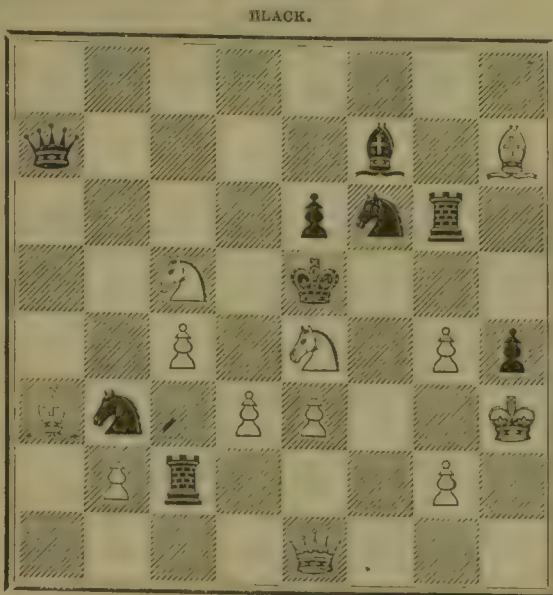
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derwent, M. P. Surbiton, Phil, T. P. R. H. of Ashford; Minor, L. D. Jack of Shrewsbury, Ernest, and Philo-Chess, are correct; all others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 445.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B 8th (ch) K takes Kt
2. Q to K 7th (ch) K takes Kt (best)
3. Q to Q 7th (ch) Q interposes
4. P to Q 4th, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 447.

By F. DEACON, Esq.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Two games recently played between Mr. STANTON and the Rev. T. GORDON (Gamma), the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.
(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Gamma.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Gamma.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3d 22. K to Kt 2d (g) P takes K B P
2. P to Q 4th Q to K 2d 23. K P takes P P to K 5th (h)
3. B to Q 3d P to Q 4th 24. B takes K P Q to K sq
4. P to Q B 4th P to K 4th 25. Kt to K Kt 3d K R to K 4th
5. P to Q 5th P to Q 3d 26. B to Q 3d K R to K sq
6. P to K B 4th P to Q 3d 27. Q R to K B sq (i) B to K 6th
7. K to K B 3d B to K Kt 5th 28. Kt to K sq (i) P to K R 4th
8. Castles Kt to Q 2d 29. B to K 2nd P takes K Kt P
9. Kt to Q B 3d P to Q R 3d Kt takes K Kt P
10. Q to Q B 2d P to K Kt 3d Q to K 2d
11. P to K B 5th B takes Kt (a) 31. K to K R sq K to K 4th
12. R takes B Kt to K R 3d Kt takes P
13. B takes Kt B takes B 32. P to K B 6th R to K 8th
14. Q R to K B sq Castles on Q side 33. B to K 5 (ch) K to Kt sq
15. P to Q R 3d Q R to K B sq 34. B to K 5 (ch) K to Kt sq
16. P to Q Kt 4th K R to K Kt sq (b) 35. B to K 6th K to Kt sq
17. K to K sq (c) Kt to K B 3d 36. P takes P R to K 6th
18. P to K R 3d Kt to K R 4th 37. Q to K B 5th Q to K R 2d
19. Kt to K 2d (d) Q to K Kt 4th 38. K takes P R takes Q R P
20. P to K Kt 4th (e) Kt to K B 3d B to K 4th
21. Q R to K Kt sq (f) Q to K R 5th 42. Q to K B 2d Kt to K 5th

And White resigned.

(a) In good time, or this Kt would speedily have taken up a position at King's 6th.
(b) Black commences a vigorous attack on this side, mainly with the object of throwing his adversary on the defensive, and thus preventing him from prosecuting the dangerous assault a ready begun upon the Black King's camp.
(c) This appears to be an unnecessary sacrifice of time. It would surely have been better to march on with the Pawns on his left wing.
(d) As a matter of fact, Black has not been so far from having played the Q to K B 2d at this crisis. This move would certainly have been a good one, but it is not to be regretted that he did not do so. In our opinion, however, Black has been a little too hasty in making this move.
(e) This and the two next moves of the defence are well played.
(f) He would probably have done better now in exchanging an exchange of Queens, by playing - Kt to Kt sq.
(g) In good time, or this Kt would speedily have taken up a position at King's 6th.
(h) Black has initiated a serious move between this move and taking the K Kt Pawn with his Kt. Taking the Pawn was the more obvious and natural course, but as this involved in the first instance the sacrifice of a pawn, and it was extremely difficult to foresee the ultimate results, he chose the less hazardous course of trying to maintain his attack by giving up the centre Pawn. We believe it will be found upon examination that he might safely have taken the K Kt Pawn; et. gr. i.—

WHITE. BLACK.
23. P takes Kt Kt takes K Kt P
24. K to B sq K takes P (ch)
25. K to B sq

This seems to be his best move. If, instead of retreating the King, White here interposes either his Kt or Rook, he loses off hand.

26. R takes B (best) R takes R

The correct play for Black; any other move would afford the adversary an opportunity to escape.

27. Kt to Q B 3d

If he take the Rook with his Queen, or play the Q to K R 8th, giving check, White can extricate his King—

28. Kt to Q B 3d

This is to prevent the advance of Black's K Pawn—

29. B to K 6th

The position is now extremely interesting. If White take the Bishop, he must lose in a few moves, by Q to K R 8th and R to K Kt 7th (ch), &c. If he play Kt to K 4th, mate follows in two moves; therefore—

30. R to K B 3d Q to K R 5th (ch) 31. K to B 2d B takes R

And Black must win without difficulty.

(a) Gamma seems at this moment to have been panic-stricken at the formidable aspect of the enemy's forces, for he has been in a manner, quite unworthy of himself. Too much, however, from this point is an instructive study, and well deserves attention.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Gamma.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Gamma.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3d 8. Kt to Q B 3d P takes P
2. P to Q 4th Q to K 2d 9. Kt to K Kt 5th Q Kt to Q B 3d
3. B to Q 3d P to Q 4th 10. Kt to K B 3d P to Q R 3d
4. P to K 5th P to Q R 4th (ch) 11. Kt to Q 6th Q Kt takes K P (a)
5. B to Q 2d Q to K Kt 3d 12. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
6. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to Q sq 13. Kt to Q 4th
7. Q to K B 7th Kt to K 2d

And play as Black may be must lose his Queen.

(a) By this inconsiderate capture Black throws away the game at the very opening, but in spite of this, the skirmish is amusing on account of its novel and unlooked-for termination.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures show a strong, if not a very brilliant, list of meetings for next week. On Monday we have four, viz.: Radcliffe, Taunton, Barnsley, and Barnet; all two days but Radcliffe, which the managers—unwisely, we think—intend to spin out to three. Westbury and Exham, each two days, commence on Tuesday; Derby, two days, on Wednesday; and Tiverton and Boston, one day's racing only, and Canterbury, two days, on Thursday.

The following Regattas are announced:—Tuesday—Royal Welch, at Carnarvon; Southampton and Royal Belgium. Wednesday—Weymouth. Thursday—Richmond. Saturday—Glasgow.

Cricket Fixtures:—Monday—All England match, at Newton Abbott; Sussex v Surrey, at Brighton; All England match, at Teinbridge; and the Vine v. West Kent, at Chislehurst. Wednesday—Match at Ilorham. Thursday—All England match, at Hereford; and Teinbridge v. Pymore, at Teinbridge.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Backers were so scarce and shy this afternoon that we must submit a price current composed almost entirely from offers:—

EBOR ST. LEGER.
6 to 5 agst Daniel O'Rourke.
FROM HANDICAP.
12 to 1 agst Montague 100 to 6 agst Voltaire
12 to 1 agst Odessa 21 to 1 agst Merry Bird
12 to 1 agst Backbit 20 to 1 agst Billy
20 to 1 agst Nancy
GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.
6 to 4 agst Stockwell 8 to 1 agst Ilex
ST. LEGER.
7 to 2 agst Daniel O'Rourke 7 to 1 agst Songstress
DERBY.
33 to 1 agst Queen colt.

THURSDAY.—No betting.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES.—Ibis (A lad), 1. Director (Marlow), 2.
The STAFFORDSHIRE STAKES.—Candlewick (W. Sharpe), 1. Weathergaze, 2.
The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Sextus (Whitehouse), 1. Simoom colt, 2.
The ANSON STAKES.—Sally (A lad), 1. Theorem, 2.

TUESDAY.

The FREE HANDICAP.—Tale, 1. Director, 2.
The GOLD CUP.—Sally, 1. Ibis, 2.
The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Lady Evelyn, 1. Weathergaze, 2.
The SELLING STAKES were won, in two heats, by Mr. Brown's Lucy.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

There was a goodly assemblage of the lovers of the turf in attendance. Amongst the novelties to be cited on the present occasion is the employment of the electric telegraph for the speedy transmission to a distance of the result of each race. The extension of the wires to the grand stand, under the superintendence of the local manager, Mr. De Chesne, is a proof of a determination to keep pace with the times, and supply the increasing wants of the racing community.

The DUNDAS STAKES.—The Reaper (Wells), 1. Farmer's Boy (T. Lye), 2.
CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP.—Paddy Bird (Chiliman), 1. The Puritan (Carroll), 2.

The EBOR ST. LEGER STAKES.—Francis (Flatman), 1. Daniel O'Rourke (F. Butler), 2.
The YORKSHIRE OAKS.—Adine (Flatman), 1. Eyadne (Templeman), 2.
The CONVIVIAL STAKES.—Sittingbourne, 1. Nicotine, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Kingston, 1. Dame Tattle, 2.
The SELLING STAKES.—Needle 1. Don Carlos, 2.

THURSDAY.

The GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.—Adine, 1. Lady Amyott, 2.
The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.—The Queen, 1. Young Beverlac, 2.
The EGLINTON STAKES.—Exact, 1. Maidstone, 2.

FRIDAY.

The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Bird on the Wing, 1. Hesse Homburg, 2.
The CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.—Poly, 1. Lady Vernon, 2.
The GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.—Stockwell, 1. Longtown, 2.
The GIMCRACK STAKES.—Exact, 1. St. Andrew, 2.
The CUP.—Lady in Waiting, 1. Lough Lawn, 2.
The FILLY SAILING STAKES.—Comet, 1. Nicotine, 2.

COWES REGATTA.

On Tuesday this regatta commenced. The visitors were by no means so numerous as on former occasions. It was the day appointed for her Majesty's Cup, the competition for which was open to all cutter yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Three only, however, entered: the *Aurora*, 47 tons, Mr. Le Marchant Thomas; the *Larrock*, 72 tons, Captain C. H. Williams, R.N.; and the *Arrow*, 102 tons, Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne. The morning was pleasant, with a light breeze from the S.E., which occasionally freshened in the course of the day, but never blew strong. The course was what is called the Original Queen's Cup Course, namely, from a vessel moored off Cowes Castle to the Nab Light, and thence to a vessel stationed off Yarmouth and back to Cowes. The course is about 70 miles. The yachts started well at ten a.m., but from the first the *Arrow* took a decided lead, and maintained her position throughout. She passed both the Nab and the station vessel at Cowes nearly an hour before her competitors, and reaching the final goal at Cowes at 4 1/2 p.m. Thus the *Arrow* retains the laurels which she unexpectedly won from the *America*.

PRINCE ALBERT'S CUP.—The following schooner-yachts were entered to sail on Thursday, for his Royal Highness's Cup:—*Coguet*, 47 tons, Lord Godolphin; *Gloriana*, 134 tons, Joseph Gee, Esq.; *Alarm*, 248 tons, Joseph Weld, Esq.; *Claymore*, 138 tons, Arch. Campbell, Esq.; *Gipsy Queen*, 160 tons, Sir H. Bold Houghton, Bart.

COWES TOWN REGATTA.—The Town Regatta, on Friday, was taken up with much spirit, and a very efficient committee was appointed. The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron voted £25 towards the funds. Earl Fitzhardinge, £5; Marquis Conyngham, the Earl of Uxbridge, Sir Bellingham Graham, Captain Blake, Sir Harry Bold Houghton, and numbers of the members of the Squadron, had added to the amount. The boats of the Royal Yacht Squadron were rowed by their crews. There were punt matches, duck hunts, pug and pole, rowing, running, and swimming matches. The Royal Yacht Squadron ball was held in the evening.

THE MATCH FOR THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CUP ON SATURDAY (THIS DAY).—Nine yachts have already been entered for this match, and the *America* would have been, but unfortunately she is excluded, as she is not now a foreign yacht, neither does she belong to a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron; she is in the hands, and it is Lord de Biquiere's intention to sail her with the yachts that sail in the match, and to try to regain her lost laurels. Saturday, therefore, promises to be the most interesting one of the whole season.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—This regatta was resumed at Ryde, on Monday, but the only match was for the Town Challenge Cup, which was won by the *Phantom* last year. It was to be won two years in succession by the same yacht before it became the property of its owner. Eight yachts were entered, but only four started, viz:—

Phantom 30 tons 8 Lane, Esq.
Vampyre 15 C Wheeler, Esq.
Don Juan 8 E Cooper, Esq.
Wasp 25 Fleming Esq.

The course was from a flag-boat off the pier, thence round the Calshot Light-vessel—three times round. One minute per ton allowed. The yachts arrived at the winning boat in the following order:—

Phantom 30 34
Vampyre 15 5
Wasp 25 13
Don Juan 8 0

The *Phantom* having thus won for the second time, the valuable cup becomes the property of her owner. Its value is seventy-five guineas. The annual club dinner took place on Friday week, and passed off with the greatest éclat. The regatta ball took place on Monday night, and was attended by the élite of the town and neighbourhood.

DOVER AND CINQUE PORTS REGATTA.—This regatta was held on Thursday last. There were several races on the card, viz. first, a sailing match between service luggers; and, second, a sailing match, also, between service luggers, but of the second class. The other races were those of four-oared galleys. The results of the sailing matches have not yet reached us. In the four-oared races the *Arrow* won the £15 prize, and the *Alma* the £10 prize. There was a match, also, amongst the losing galleys in the former race, for a prize of £17, to be divided thus:—First boat, £8; second boat, £4; third boat, £3; and fourth boat, £2. They came in in the following order:—

Alarm Folkestone 1st
Escort Ditto 2nd
Mystery Ditto 3rd
Mosquito Ditto 4th

CHRISTCHURCH AND LAMBETH REGATTA.—The annual regatta amongst watermen belonging to the above places, came off on Monday, and was most numerously attended. The race was in three heats, with ten competitors, and was very respectably conducted. Final heat: T. Johnson and W. Lyon, 1. Gaines and Moore, 2.

CRICKET.—Wye College v. Tunbridge Wells Classical and Commercial School.—A match of cricket was played on Tuesday, the 17th, on the Wye College ground, between eleven gentlemen of each of the clubs of the above schools, and terminated in favour of the Tunbridge Wells School by 46 runs.

On Saturday last, in the course of some dispute that took place between the Mayor of Blackburn, Mr. W. H. Hornby, and Mr. Thomas Dugdale, chairman of the East Lancashire Railway Company (originating in a conversation respecting the dividend to be paid by the company), the Mayor knocked Mr. Dugdale down, on the platform of the East Lancashire station. Mr. Hornby will have to answer for the offence by indictment before a superior court.—*Manchester Examiner*.

COWES REGATTA.—HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

THIS superb prize, the gift of her Majesty, was contested for at Cowes, on Tuesday. It is in the form of an ewer, the body globular, with shapings enriched with coral and marine plants. Around the neck, which is formed of shell-work, are three marine figures: two are Nymphs, disporting with wreaths of aquatic flowers; and the third a Triton, who is supporting a band of reeds, which forms the handle of the ewer. The foot is of shell-work, and the cover bears the Royal Crown. The front of the body has in high relief the monogram of her Majesty; and on the side is the following inscription:—

The Gift of her Majesty
To the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta,
Cowes, 1852.

This prize—in design and manufacture English—has been modelled

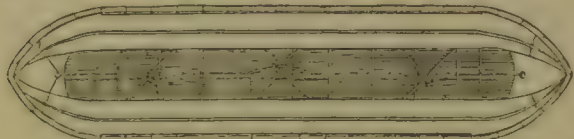


COWES REGATTA.—HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

by Mr. John Taylor, of Messrs. Garrard's establishment, where it has been most efficiently executed. In taste and beauty of workmanship this prize is not second to any more costly production of the season.

THE "CHALLENGER" LIFE-BOAT.

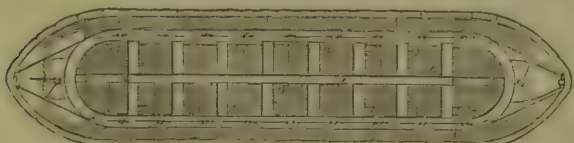
THE model of the patent Tubular Life-boat, the *Challenger*, was one of those selected by the Northumberland Life-boat Committee, and sent to



UNDER-KEEL OF RICHARDSON'S TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT.

the Great Exhibition. The boat was built by Mr. Lees, of Manchester, and launched from the Victoria Arches, in January last, into the Irwell, in the presence of thousands of spectators. At Liverpool, having been tested in gales, by steam, and every other means of proving her strength and stability, she issued her challenges to the life-boats of Great Britain. But none would accept, or go through the whole trials, except the Northumberland Prize Life-boat, which proffered to meet the tubular, if it would sail round to Ramsgate.

The Tubular Life-boat immediately started, and on her voyage touched at Menai-bridge, Carnarvon, Portdylleam, and Abersock: at Barmouth, the boat was tried on the bar on a heavy surf, and pronounced by certificate to be the most perfect Life-boat the harbour-master and pilots had ever seen. She then sailed to Aberdovey, Cardigan, Fishguard, Dale, and Milford Haven, the Mumbles, Ilfracombe, Padstow, St. Ives, Penzance, Falmouth, Plymouth. Here she was tested by the Port Admiral Sir John Ommaney, and taken alongside the *Leander* frigate,



DECK VIEW.

in the Sound, where 82 men were placed on her side, for the purpose of upsetting her, but were unable to effect it. From Plymouth she sailed to Cawsand Bay, Salcombe, Tynemouth, Lyme Regis, Cowes, Southampton, Portsmouth. Here she was again inspected and tested by the Port Admiral, Sir Thomas Briggs, to his entire satisfaction. She then sailed to Shoreham, Newhaven, Rye, and Ramsgate. On her arrival the following further notice and challenge was issued:—"The Tubular Life-boat's challenge not having been accepted at Liverpool, and the Northumberland Prize Life-boat having stated her readiness to meet her, provided the former would come round to Ramsgate, the Tubular Life-boat has sailed, and arrived at Ramsgate. And, in addition to the first challenge, she will carry one person to every foot in length, and beach on a lee shore; and sixty persons shall



BOAT FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABLED PERSONS OFF WRECKS.



PLANTING THE BLUE FLAG ON CROSS FELL, CUMBERLAND.

at one and the same time jump and rush on board as if alongside the wreck of an emigrant ship." But it was found that the Northumberland Prize Life-boat had been sold to the Ramsgate Harbour trustees, who refused to let the boat undergo all the trials proposed, unless she was guaranteed by the builders in case of loss or damage. This the builders declined. The Tubular Life-boat then sailed for Woolwich, touching at Margate and Gravesend.

In her voyage round, the *Challenger* experienced much rough weather: strong gales and white squalls off the Welsh coast; wild races through Ramsey and Jack Sound; a heavy gale on the night of the 25th of June, off Tintagel Head, Cornwall; thick blowing weather round the Land's End and in the English Channel. The crew consisted of the proprietors; with Mr. Thomas Evans, master of the Liverpool Magazine Life-boat, as sailing-master, and five sailors.

This Boat is 40 feet in length, can row eighteen oars, and carries two lugs, topsails, and jib. She is composed of two tubes of cylinder iron, supporting each other on the arch principle. She can neither sink, upset, swamp, nor be waterlogged. Weight of boat, with gear, 54 cwt. 3 qrs.; weight, without gear, 48 cwt. 1 qr., as ascertained in Woolwich Dockyard.

TUCKER'S LIFE PRESERVER.

THIS ingenious contrivance is the invention of Mr. Tucker, of Penzance, and is intended to convey a ship's crew to shore from situations where boats could not approach them. A rocket or shell being thrown with a rope attached, and a communication being thus obtained, the rope is made fast to the life-preserver, and another rope being attached to it from the shore, it can be drawn backwards and forwards. A person having entered, the lid is placed on him, which he holds fast on the inside, and thus can be drawn safely to shore through the heaviest seas. Women, children, and wounded persons might thus be landed; and though rolled round and round, no water can enter—still the contrivance admits a free circulation of air. It is also applicable for putting pilots on board in stormy weather, when boats cannot be launched.

THE BLUE FLAG ON CROSS FELL.

"THE Blue Flag" has just been placed in triumph upon the summit of Cross Fell, to commemorate the return of Messrs. Howard and Marshall for the representation of East Cumberland. By daybreak, on Friday, the 6th inst., Penrith, Alston, Kirkland, were astir; and as the morning advanced hundreds of persons might be seen wending their way, afoot, on horseback, and in vehicles, towards the village

of Blencairn. There two triumphal arches had been erected, surmounted by flags bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome Howard and Marshall," "Free Trade—Peace and Plenty," embossed in blue on a white ground.

By half-past nine o'clock, the gathering at Blencairn amounted to several hundreds. Mr. W. Marshall, M.P., accompanied by his son and daughter, on horseback, arrived shortly before ten o'clock, and was received with rounds of enthusiastic cheers.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed, and, headed by gay banners and a spirit-stirring band: it started on its journey towards Cross Fell—passing, en route, Kirkland, where a triumphal arch was erected.

The Hon. C. Howard, with his youthful son, and H. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, and several friends, reached Blencairn shortly after the procession had started. Following them came a party from Carlisle and Penrith.

Cross Fell is one of the most remarkable of the chain of hills which form the backbone of England. Its height is 2901 feet. Its summit is accessible either on foot or horseback, and for a considerable distance by carts and conveyances. On the 6th inst. hundreds of pedestrians were slowly ascending up the mountain; scores of horsemen, too, were there; and, what imparted a graceful feature to the scene, about twenty ladies on horseback mingled with the throng.

At the Gentlemen's Well, which is about a quarter of a mile from the summit, hundreds of the pilgrims halted to slake their thirst with its delicious water.

At about half-past twelve the numerous party from Alston met their Penrith and other friends at the Gentlemen's Well with a lusty cheer, and the combined parties proceeded towards the summit, which was reached about one o'clock. The gathering at that hour was from 3000 to 5000 persons. Loud cheers were given; and three pieces of artillery were fired at rapid intervals on the summit of the Fell.

The members, on their arrival, were greeted with a tremendous burst of cheering. Mr. Crackenthorpe, mounting the cairn of stones on the topmost peak of the hill, next addressed the multitude, and the blue banner was planted there.

The company then partook of refreshments, which had been sent up from the neighbourhood. While the pic-nics were going forward the weather suddenly changed. A thick mist rolled up the mountain, enveloping the pleasure-seekers in sleet-driving clouds. Down came the big drops of rain; and a rush was made to the tents. The Hon. C. Howard, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Henry Howard, of Graystoke, and Mr. Crackenthorpe addressed the multitude, who then descended the hill. But the festivities were but adjourned to Fell-side, and there were wound up with a dance on the village green.



RICHARDSON'S PATENT TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT.



PROME, SKETCHED FROM THE IRAWADDY.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

(From a Correspondent.)

As the proceedings in Burmah are likely to attract a large portion of public attention, and as little is known at home of the manners and customs of the people with whom we are engaged in war, I send you a few particulars, the result of personal observations made in Rangoon, since the commencement of the struggle.

The town of Rangoon is situated in Lat. 16° 40' N., Long. 96° 25' E., on one of the many branches of the great Irrawaddy at a distance of about twenty-five miles from the sea. The river is many miles wide at its mouth, and opposite the town is about a mile broad; it is navigable for ships of large tonnage, which find excellent anchorage while loading. Rangoon is the great port of the Pegue coast, and is the outlet for the fine Teak timber grown in the upper provinces, and for cutch, seeds, &c., which are brought down by native boats, and find a market among the Rangoon merchants, who, with two exceptions, are Armenians and Moguls. Two English merchants were resident there until the recent disturbances, but they made a hasty retreat when the insolence of the Governor compelled Commodore Lambert to order away all persons claiming British protection, and to declare the place in a state of blockade.

The town suffered severely by fire in December, 1850, when nearly the whole of it was burned to the ground. The houses are built of teak and bamboo, with thatched roofs; and when a fire breaks out it is only by pulling down many of these erections, and breaking off communication, that it can be arrested, the materials being very dry from exposure to a tropical sun. Since the British inhabitants left in January, the Governor has purposely destroyed the town again, and it is believed has defended its site with stockades along its front. The principal building was the Custom-house, a large open shed, about as respectable in appearance as an English cow-house for thirty animals, and would have struck with surprise those who draw their notions of "Custom-houses" in general from the London edifice, or those in our sea-port towns at home; although the rough treatment to which their "luggage" was subjected, and the delay consequent upon its examination, might perchance have reminded them of similar annoyances in Thames-street when landed from the *City of Boulogne* or *Antwerpen*.

I found the Rangooners were generally much attached to the English, and expressed their desire to be placed under their rule, as they are aware of the advantages enjoyed by their brethren in the Tenasserim provinces, where they are beyond the tyranny and peculation of petty governors, and where their property and lives are equally protected with those of the English. The only persons who exhibited insolence were the paid soldiers of the Governor, who assist him in his tyrannical attacks upon the property of his subjects; and who, if they betrayed anything like compunction in obeying his behests, would be exposed to his revenge and run great risk of the severest punishment.

I forward a rough Sketch of one of his soldiers, taken as they commonly walk about the town. Many of them have endeavoured to imitate the British soldier's costume in part, and wear a short red jacket made of cotton or cloth, and on their heads have a sort of conical pot made of tin, with a wide



BURMESE SOLDIER, SKETCHED AT RANGOON.

rim of the same material, to resist sabre cuts. Others again wear painted tin helmets of the shape that used formerly to decorate the heads of warriors in the front of Richardson's show at fairs. A large portion carry muskets instead of spears, but all have the dhà or sword represented in my sketch. It is said they are bad soldiers in the open field, but behind stockades they exhibit much courage.

They are a strong, able-bodied, and muscular race of people, and afford a striking contrast to the puny Bengalees. The bodies of the men are tattooed from about four inches above the hips to a little below the knees. Some of the designs are very curious, and represent dragons and tigers in uncouth positions, snakes, &c., but all executed with much skill and with great regard to minuteness. The man from whom the accompanying Sketch is made has an irregular scroll-work pattern on his legs, interspersed with grotesque animals, and about his waist the ornament finishes with a design looking something like the tops of the pagodas of his country.

They are domestic in their habits and exhibit the strongest affection for their offspring. A Burman never considers the number of his progeny too large, as the means of provision for them are always within his reach, and it is considered honourable to have his "quiver full." Altogether they appear to be a happy, contented people, full of fun, always ready to laugh at a joke, practical or otherwise, and exhibiting much good temper in all their amusements. Of these, cock-fighting is one of the principal, and it is one in which they show much skill in training their pugnacious favourites. Matches are made on the open roads, and when from the length of the "round" the birds are exhausted, the owners take them up and carefully shampoo their protégés, and revive them by moistening their beaks and rubbing the muscles of their thighs. Much money changes hands on these occasions.

The dress of the women consists of a piece of silk or cotton cloth, drawn across the bust, under the arms, leaving the shoulders bare. This reaches to the waist, whence another piece of silk called the "ta-mien" falls to the ankles. The narrowness of this petticoat, which is only wide enough to be tucked in at the waist, causes the leg to be exposed above the knee at every step. Among the higher classes, an en-gyee or jacket of fine muslin or silk gauze is worn in addition to the above dress. The narrowness of the lower garment prevents the woman from walking in a free and unrestrained manner, and she shuffles along in a shambling style that is anything but elegant. Their long glossy black hair is drawn back from the face and tied behind with great care. Upon this portion of their toilet they bestow much pains, and they exhibit considerable taste in arranging roses and other flowers in their jetty tresses.

Both sexes have holes in their ears through which they pass cylindrical pieces of wood, bone, glass, or gold; and the size of some of these ornaments is marvellous. When the incision is first made in a boy's or girl's ears (an occasion of much rejoicing and festivity) a small roll of thin fine gold or bamboo is inserted in the orifice. This is removed after a time for a larger piece, which again gives place to another of increased size, until it reaches about an inch in diameter, and the lobe of the ear becomes a mere thin fleshy circle, encompassing the ornament. When, as is frequently the case, this is a roll of pure gold, measuring about an inch and a quarter in height, and about three



YENBENZEIK, SEEN FROM PROME.

quarters of an inch in diameter, the ear is dragged down to a length that, to a Frenchman, appears very ugly, but by a Burman is considered fashionably elegant. These holes are sometimes useful, and serve the purpose of cheekroot cases. It is not uncommon to see a girl walking along the road with her cheroot poked through her ear. This she removes on meeting some young lady friends, and with them sits on the ground, and enjoys her tobacco and her conversation for an hour or two. Children of all sizes smoke as well as their parents; and nothing can be more absurd than to see an urchin of four or five years of age, walking about in the suit of clothes that Madame Nature made for him, pulling away vigorously at a large cheroot.

The national religion is Buddhism, and the numerous temples that abound throughout the country are filled with statues of Guadama, some of them being of colossal proportions, and many richly gilt.

I may mention that a few weeks since I had occasion to visit Sandoway, and was much struck with the fidelity of the view of that very pretty station in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 6th of December last. The excellent Commissioner (Captain Fytche) is unceasing in his endeavours to improve the condition of the people over whom he presides; and their affectionate and respectful bearing towards him prove that they are grateful for the attention bestowed upon them.

Akyab, Arracan.

The first of the sketches engraved upon the preceding page shows Prome, sketched from the Irrawaddy; the distant mountains are crested with pagodas, where our picquets are placed; the extreme mountains are fifteen miles distant; the heights above Prome are stocked by the Burmese. In the front of the view is a Burmese boat. Prome is the most important place on the Irrawaddy, between its mouth and the capital of the Burman Empire. It is a thriving town, and contained after the last war 10,000 inhabitants.

The third sketch shows Yenbenzelk, and its richly-wooded hills, crested with pagodas; the point in the extreme distance being seen from Prome.

THE SEASON OF 1852 AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE campaign terminated on Saturday, August 14, with the ninth representation of Rossini's "Il Barbiere" supported by Mdme. De Lagrange, Signor Calzolari, Signor De Bassini, Signor Susini, and Signor Lablache; and followed by the popular ballet, "Zélie; ou, l'Amour et la Magie," Rosati being the danseuse. The season was commenced deploringly; rumours were rife that the director had lost such heavy sums by his Paris speculation at the Théâtre Italien, that he would be unable to open the portals of Her Majesty's Theatre. The prospectus was slow in making its appearance. When it was given to the world, its promises contained some points of interest. The announced engagements were Mdme. Sontag, Mdme. Fiorentini, Mdle. Cruvelli, and Mdle. Joanna Wagner, as *prima donne*; Mdle. Ida Bertrand, as *contralto*; Signori Gardoni, Pardini, Mercuriali, Calzolari, and Negrini, as *tenors*; and Signori Belletti, Ferlotti, Susini, Ferranti, F. Lablache, De Bassini and Lablache, as *basses*; with Mr. Balfe as musical director and conductor. Of the above *artistes*, Mdme. Sontag and Signor Pardini have been defaulters for unexplained reasons; Signor Negrini went to the rival establishment; and Mdle. Joanna Wagner has only figured in Chancery, and has still to make her *début* in a court of common law, for a jury to pronounce how much money Mr. Lumley is to receive as compensation for the loss of her notes. Like Mdle. Jenny Lind, Mdle. Wagner came to this country with two engagements. For the Swedish Nightingale, Mr. Lumley had to pay Mr. Bunn £2500; how much Mr. Gye will have to hand over to Mr. Lumley for Joanna Wagner, next term will probably decide. Into the merits or demerits of these managerial squabbles we are not called upon to enter; our duty is to treat of art progress as exhibited in the review of a season's doings.

On Thursday, the 1st of April, the Haymarket Opera was opened with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" and a new divertissement, "Un Baile di Candil." Madame Fiorentini displayed such signs of dramatic improvement as *Maria*, that hopes were entertained of her taking a prominent position in popular favour. She, however, sang the character twice, was prevented by indisposition from appearing in "Lucrezia Borgia," and was heard only once more as *Donna Anna*, after the subscription season was over. By what unaccountable fatality the services of an *artiste*, who has one of the finest sopranos in the world, were lost, has not transpired; assuredly it has been a serious loss for the working of the theatre. Mdle. Angr, although not promised in the prospectus, made her *début* on the 13th of April as *Isabella* in the "Italiana." Madame De Lagrange was another unexpected acquisition as *Lucia* on the 22d of May, and Madame Charton suddenly came before a London public as *Amina*, in the "Sonambula," on the 27th of July; whilst, on the other hand, Mdle. Cruvelli, who had been working herself to death, vanished at the close of June, from London. Mdle. Angr's engagement closed on the 14th of that month, and a "managerial crisis" of some weeks' duration ensued. The changes of operas were perpetual, the flights and returns of *artistes* incessant, and the "strikes" became chronic—mutiny was in the ship, and the unfortunate vessel was tossed about amidst shoals and breakers, without rudder or compass. At one moment the crew attempted to take the ship in tow; at another instant after signals of distress had been hoisted, some amateur pilots ventured to steer the dismantled vessel, but the goodwill of the noblemen and gentlemen forming the committee did not collect a very well-stocked purse, and Mr. Lumley still, amidst the confusion and disasters surrounding her, clung to the planks, with the forlorn hope that his "jury"-masts might yet conduct him to a safe haven. No man ever struggled more gallantly with adverse fortune than the director of Her Majesty's Theatre. His establishment seemed to have a cat-like vitality—as often as it was reported to be dead, it sprang into life again. Up to the drawing-up of the curtain—indeed, on one or two occasions, even after the curtain had been drawn up—it was a matter of doubt whether the performance could be gone through without a catastrophe, unprovided for by librettist and composer. The amateurs, who looked on with admiration at the courage and perseverance of the director, could only express the most lively regret that such abilities and powers of endurance had not been always strictly applied to render the *ensemble* of the stage what it ought to have been for the highest-priced lyric establishment in the world. And here have we arrived at the true secret of Mr. Lumley's present position. With admirable administrative qualities, with infinite tact in difficulties, with unflinching determination when driven to action in extremities, his main exertions have been too much directed to the front of his curtain. He has disregarded the spirit of the musical age; he has been insensible to the march of musical acquirement, he has not felt a sincere devotion for art, and he has imagined that he could govern a theatre by "bureaucracy," when public opinion ought to have been influenced by the excellence of the *ensemble* on the stage. His main reliance has been on the pernicious star system, and its influence on his destiny has been proved fatally in the case of Lind, as all his other *artistes* were sacrificed to the mania, which the manager himself had so skillfully helped to create. "Star" nights are of course highly productive, but what are the receipts of the off-representations?

There have been 56 performances this season, 45 subscription nights, nine extra ones, and two benefits (M. Puzzi and Mr. Balfe), besides one morning concert (Madame Puzzi).

The fourteen operas given have been the following:—

	Times.		Times.
Rossini: "L'Italiana"	2	Donizetti: "Maria di Rohan"	3
"Il Barbiere"	9	"Lucia"	5
"Cenerentola"	4	"Don Pasquale"	5
"Otello"	2	Beethoven: "Fidelio"	1
Verdi: "Ernani"	3	Mozart: "Don Giovanni"	4
Belini: "Norma"	4	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha:	1
"Sonambula"	5	"Casilda"	2
"Puritani"	5		

Casilda was the only novelty in the above list. Flotow's "Martha," and the new opera of Meyerbeer for Madame Sontag, were not produced. The actual performances are not suggestive at all, inasmuch as the *répertoire* employed was a matter of hard necessity, and no judgment of public taste and opinion can, therefore, be arrived at by this year's works.

As regards the *artistes*, Mdle. Cruvelli is still a vexed question. She has made no advance on the public, because she has maintained her eccentricities in full force, and seems resolved to render herself as little sympathetic as possible. She is young in her career, and may, perhaps, turn her magnificent voice and wild energy to the best account, if she will cease to regard blemishes as beauties. Mdme. de Lagrange at first only amazed amateurs by her prodigious feats of execution, but she made way in popular estimation, despite of a fatigued voice and of indifferent acting, by her careful preparation in the parts allotted to her. In light comedy operas she will be always acceptable. Mdle. Favanti, who returned for one night in "Cenerentola," after an absence of eight years, and Madame Charton, were failures. Mdle. Angr gained ground; her method is more refined; she is earnest and energetic, and the best *contralto* now on the lyric boards. Amongst the *tenors*, the advent of Bettini was not advantageous. The improve-

ment of Gardoni has been marked, and Calzolari is always artistic and painstaking. Of the new *basses*, Fortini and Susini may be dismissed as nonentities, or something worse. Ferlotti is a true artist, but his voice is gone. De Bassini, with his great European name, has not yet been heard in his best parts, but he is unquestionably a most valuable acquisition. Belletti has maintained his reputation as a singer; as an actor he is still very cold and mechanical. The stupendous Lablache remains the Titan of *basses*, great, glorious, and unapproachable.

In the ballet department there have been Rosati, Louise Fleury, Guy Stephan, Forlé, Petipa Oliva, MM. Durand, Mathew, Mattia, &c. "Un Boule di Candil," "La Fête des Rois," "Zélie" and "La Bouquetière," have been the novelties, and have sustained the choreographic glory of the establishment. Cerito did not arrive, as promised in the programme.

So far as we can ascertain nothing has been definitely arranged as to the season 1853. Our belief is that the theatre will be opened at the usual time, but under what sovereignty or form of government, we cannot inform our readers. Mr. Lumley has for some weeks withdrawn his advertisements announcing the letting of the ancient establishment. He asked terms, in fact, which no spectator in his senses could afford to accept, and hence the belief that the director had no real intention of resigning office. He has been in power since 1842, after Laporte's death, and for five years had no rival undertaking to contend with. In 1847 the Royal Italian Opera was opened, and for six years there has been a keen opposition, with "sharp practice" on both sides. The public have been enormous gainers by the rivalry, and lyric art has advanced to the highest point of refined execution. If the directors of the two Italian Opera Houses would come to a proper and politic compromise, there is ample room for both speculations; but it must be by playing on alternate nights, and by presenting the public at stated intervals with German, French, and, above all, English works, as well as the Italian operas. Mr. Lumley's career has been brilliant, if unfortunate at its close; and even those amateurs who are disposed to criticize most severely his sins of omission and commission, cannot refuse their sincere sympathy in his present struggle, nor withhold the expression of their admiration of his resolute stand amidst the storms which have assailed him—enough, indeed, to press a "Royal merchant down."

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Pietro il Grande," a grand historical opera, in three acts; the music by L. G. Jullien; the Italian words by Maggioni, adapted from the original English libretto by Desmond Ryan, Esq.; and Scenery by Grievé and Telbin.

One of the five promised novelties in the Covent-Garden prospectus was the production of a new opera, by M. Jullien, who for so many years has been the popular conductor of the Drury-lane Promenade Concerts. Classic connoisseurs were somewhat startled by the announcement, pedantic professors shook their heads in dismay, and able amateurs were astounded at the audacity of an undertaking, in which all modern composers, including Costa, Thalberg, Haëvy, Verdi, Alari, Gounod, &c., had signally failed in this country, on the Italian boards—and to these distinguished names we must even add that of the continental celebrity, Spohr. The modern Italian school expired with Bellini and Donizetti, and it was only the Italian adaptations of the French grand operas of Meyerbeer, that achieved here financial, artistic, and permanent popularity. With such facts, under managerial cognisance, M. Jullien's name in the Royal Italian Opera programme, excited universal amazement. His friends and admirers, however, were numerous and enthusiastic, and the sceptical and scoffers were assured confidently that Jullien alone could be the successor of Meyerbeer. The grounds of this faith were that he had written rare dance-music; and that his vocal compositions, published under assumed names, were replete with "feeling, originality, and substance." This theory rather surprised some suspicious musicians, because, if it meant anything, it amounted to this, that Musard might have written "Elijah" as easily as Mendelssohn; that Strauss might have given to the world "Fidelio" and the Ninth Symphony, as well as Beethoven; and that Labitzky, who presented the public, like Jullien, with a Quadrille of All Nations, could with like facility have produced a "Don Giovanni," a Requiem, a "Jupiter" Symphony, or a "Messiah." In short, it was pretended that composers had all gone the wrong way, up to this epoch; that, instead of addressing themselves to the hearts and intellects of their hearers, they ought to have begun with the feet; that the true poetry of sound was the poetry of motion; and that music, to be great, must be foot-tiring as well as soul-stirring. This novel problem was solved, last Tuesday, the 17th of August, the year of grace 1852. The date is one to be recollected in a most decisive manner, for "Pietro il Grande" was an unequivocal failure, albeit produced with care and cost in the preparation unparalleled in lyric annals. For ourselves, who have anxiously watched art progress in many countries from our earliest days, we are free to confess we never felt more proud of our musical public. Whatever were the numbers assembled of supporters of all kinds for the novelty, the spirit of independence, the calmness, the dignity, and impartiality of the great majority in the crowded house, were unmistakable. In the early part of the opera every kindness of disposition was evinced to sustain the work, if found worthy of support; the composer had a cordial greeting, and he was even called before the curtain, at the end of the first act; but as the opera progressed the opinion became irresistible that he had totally mistaken, not only his own powers, but that he was entirely ignorant of the advances of musical connoisseurship in this country. Some amateurs, more angry than the masses, expressed their indignation by sibilation, that the Royal Italian Opera should have been changed into a promenade concert at one time, and into Asley's at another, but the general verdict was signified by that indefinable silence which signifies the utter waste of time in giving an open negative. For the same reason it would be an absolute sacrifice of valuable space to enter into any lengthened analysis of the libretto and music; but the reasons for this failure may be briefly stated.

In the first place the libretto does not possess any dramatic interest, nor has the music the slightest claim to originality. We do not recollect any "historical" opera in which the poet has drawn more largely on his imagination for his facts, and the composer more copiously on his memory for his music, than in "Pietro il Grande." But it is not merely that the plot is full of absurdities and anachronisms, the transposition of the characters of *Peter the Great* into a twaddling tenor, and of *Catherine* into a sickly, sentimental *prima donna*, destroyed all historic associations, and the comings and goings of the Dutch *esquadrille*, for such is the Czarine made, are as sudden and unaccountable as those of the injured servant of all-work in a "Victoria" domestic drama. The first act is in Saardam (or Zaandam, according to the Dutch name), and here *Catherine* (Mdle. Zerr) has three lovers, the disguised Czar (Tamberlik), *Rossoma*, the Hetman of the Cossacks (Herr Formé), and *Zeinberg*, a shipwright (Rommi), who tries twice to assassinate *Peter*, who is saved by *Catherine*: the act ending with his departure for Russia. From 1698, we jump in the second act to the 8th of July, 1709, to the battle of Pultawa, with which event the poet embodies the affair on the Pruth, in July, 1711, in which the Grand Vizier, bribed by *Catherine's* jewels, allowed *Peter* the Great and his troops to escape utter destruction from the Turkish army. In act the third, *Peter* is in Moscow, and *Catherine*, who has vanished after Pultawa, comes in the snow in time to prevent her old admirer, the Hetman, from killing the Czar at a ball (as *Ankers-tröm* assassinated *Gudowus*); *Peter*, who is very love-sick, raising the Dutch suttler to the throne. There are also in the opera *Prince Galitzin* (Soldi), *Prince Menikoff* (Stigelli), *Marshall Shermatoff* (Polonini), *Marshall Bauer* (Luigi Mei), and *General Lefort* (Tagliacoco); all very gross and tiresome general officers, who are put in requisition for drinking choruses, councils of war, and concerted pieces. Mr. Ryan's defiance of history is bold and unsparring—he raises Kings in Holland before there was a monarchy; he makes the Czar an Emperor; and has a chorus of nuns long after *Peter* had abolished convents in Russia. The poet's natural history is also curious, inasmuch as he has nightingales in a dockyard; and his geography is equally at fault, or he would not have written "of the tempest raging and shaking the high embattled towers" of Saardam—which, despite of Murray and Mr. Ryan, we maintain is properly so called, as names of places are conventional, and we do not call Leghorn Livorno, like the Italians.

M. Jullien's music is one mass of palpable plagiarism from beginning to end. Danton, when he addressed the Republicans in the Champ de Mars, and called upon them to resist the invaders of the soil, exclaimed that, in order to conquer, it was only necessary to have "de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace." M. Jullien, in soliciting the suffrages of the operatic frequenters for his "Pietro il Grande," has taken for his banner, "Da bruit, encore du bruit, et toujours du bruit." The "Row-de-dow" folks was con-

sidered the climax of noise; but the review at the Battle of Pultawa out-rows the "Row-de-dow." The opera is not confined to petty larcenies, unfortunately, but is a series of wholesale robberies. Rossini has given us a Convocation of the Cantons in "William Tell," Meyerbeer a Convocation of Diggers, a Pif-Paf solo, a Septuor of the Duel, and a memorable love duo in the "Huguenots," and has, besides, supplied us with a coronation scene in the "Prophète." M. Jullien has kindly paraphrased these well-known *morceaux*. He takes here a slice from "Fidelio," there a tit bit from Mozart, and anon, as in the qustion, a gleaming from Rossini. Destitute of individuality, the opera has no evidence of a sustained style; the diffuse dialogue of the libretto is noted in patchy and fragmentary phrases, overloaded with modulations, and frequently interlarded with chromatic scales partaking more of the character of caricature than of serious opera. Nothing can be more dreary and dull than the solos awarded to *Catherine* and *Peter*. The lugubrious romance of *Lefort*, in the last act, with a most dismal *contra-basso* obligato; and *Rossoma's* ugly and ungrateful music throughout, fully show the poverty of ideas of the composer, and the utter absence of dramatic sentiment. In fact, the only tune to assail the ear (save the dance music) was the original Russian melody M. Jullien has employed in the Muscovite hymn. This subject is nicely treated, and is reiterated with tact through the opera. Tamberlik won an encore for it. The madrigal is, perhaps, not strictly so in form, but it is a quaint and pretty chorus, and was so spiritedly rendered by the chorus as to be re-demanded—the relief from the brass and noisy orchestral score being at once felt. The band was reinforced by an additional ophicleide, and M. Jullien has not been sparing of solos for the instrumentalists—Mr. Blagrove on the violin, Mr. Hill on the viola, Barret, Pratten, Baumann, Lazarus, and Bottesini having been especially favoured; but the *apropos* was often wanting in their employment. The lack of coherency and of purpose became more and more striking as the opera progressed; and profuse as M. Jullien has been in making use of Russian materials, their blending with foreign matters was so abused, that the local colouring was rarely consistently observed.

The management has resorted to enormous outlay, to insure a magnificent spectacle. The costumes, scenery, and properties, were gorgeous. The appearance of the staff of the Czar in the Pultawa review, was truly picturesque. The scenic *artistes* achieved marvels; the Kremlin, during a snow-storm; the dockyard of Saardam; and the gigantic staircase, down which the guests descend into the ball-room, were unprecedented specimens of skillful scene-setting as well as of pictorial art. M. Laurent is also entitled to eulogium for the animated action and groupings of the spectacle. The chorus, reinforced by many voices; the noble orchestra, and the military bands, were in admirable discipline, and the principal *artistes* were perfect in their parts, upbraid and ungrateful as these were, especially to Tamberlik, Mdle. Zerr, and Formé. The tenor sang magnificently, looked the Czar nobly, and acted with intelligence and spirit. The Viennese *prima donna* was painstaking, but her style and voice are unsympathetic, and her intonation was often sadly at fault. Finally, the reception of "Pietro il Grande" will be a lesson to composers and managers, that no spectacle, however costly, can ensure the success of an opera without the quality of the music being an essential element. M. Jullien will not lose caste as a first-rate dance composer by his failure as an opera composer; but he is not the only instance of vaulting ambition overleaping itself.

RICHMOND THEATRE.—This pleasant little theatre, we understand, will open on Monday for an extended season of six weeks, under the direction of Mdme. Castaglioli, a lady new to London, but who has made reputation in the United States, as also in Dublin and Edinburgh, as a fine *contralto* singer. We hear that the drama will share due attention with opera, and that each department will be respectably filled. During the first fortnight, Miss Edith Heraud will sustain some of her leading parts; and it is expected that the management will deserve and command fashionable support.

Mr. Albert Smith's entertainment of Mont Blanc achieved its two hundredth representation at the Egyptian Hall on Wednesday evening, on which occasion every lady in the stalls was presented with an elegant bouquet. At the close of his season he will start for Chamouni, in search of new materials, preparatory to re-opening his *salon*, which will be greatly improved during the recess, before Christmas. It is not Mr. Smith's intention to take Mont Blanc into the provinces this autumn.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Some alterations will be made in the internal arrangements of the Town Hall. A new gallery will be made for the singers in front of the orchestra, eighteen inches lower than the one in use on the last festival. The approaches will be from the floor by winding staircases at each end. The additional instruments in the present band are six violins, two violoncellos, two double-basses, two violas, and one serpent; the brass and wood having, at the last meeting, been found to be too strong for the stringed instruments. The town council have been trying experiments for the better lighting of the hall, from the roof. The effect of the new orchestra will be very fine, every place being filled up, and the whole converging to a point, that one of the greatest importance, in a musical point of view, the conductor, Mr. Costa. On looking over the detailed programme, we find that the great tenor, Tamberlik, will sing in English for the first time; he will have the recitative "He that dwelleth," and the air, "Thou shalt break them," in the "Messiah." It will be a pilgrimage to this festival to hear him sing the "Re del ciel," the finale of the second act in the "Prophète," and also the grand air from Rossini's "William Tell," in the celebrated trio of which he also takes a part. Mdme. Viardot will sing in the "Elijah," the air "Wee unto them," and the grand solo, "Have ye not heard?" and in "Samson" she will give the air "Ye sons of Israel." Handel's air from "Susanna," "If guiltless blood," is one of Viardot's finest vocal displays, and has been judiciously inserted in one of the evening programmes. She will likewise sing the *Cenerentola* finale, and the air "Ahl mon fils," from the "Prophète." Madame Clara Novello in "Elijah," the "Messiah," the "Creation," "Samson," and "Christus," has prominent and onerous parts to sing; she has also been allotted the soprano solo in the "Lorely" finale of Mendelssohn. Madame Castellan will take a very important share in the concert schemes, besides having interesting pieces in the "Elijah," "Creation," "Messiah," &c. The attributes of the principal vocalists appear, indeed, to have been carefully studied, in the arrangements of the programmes, and Miss Do-by, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss have ample opportunities for distinction. On Herr Formé's weight and responsibility of the chief solos for the bass will fall. He has a most herculean week's work to go through, but he is strong and zealous. No mention has yet been made of the professor who is to perform on the organ.

HEREFORD.—The committee continue to receive favourable accounts as to the prospects of this interesting festival, which commences at the close of the Birmingham gathering. Mr. Townhead Smith is actively engaged in making the musical arrangements. It will be the farewell appearance of Mdme. Clara Novello in England, as she leaves at the termination of the Hereford festival for Madrid, where she is engaged as *prima donna* at the Italian Opera.

NEW ORGAN.—On Monday evening a selection of sacred and classical music was performed on the new organ just erected in St. Matthew's Church, Islington. The pieces selected included compositions by Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Haydn, Spohr, Dussek, &c. Mr. J. T. Cooper, the well-known organist of St. Paul's Church, Islington, presided on the occasion. The organ was built by Mr. J. Bullen, of Putnam, Norfolk.

THE BACHELORS' ANNUAL REVEL AT WINDSOR.—The annual revel of the bachelors of Windsor, was held as usual on Tuesday last, in the Bachelors' Acre, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. There were abundance of shows, exhibitions, theatres, &c. The Great Western and South-Western Railway Companies ran excursion trains, which quite inundated the Royal borough. The juvenile cricketers, preceded by a band of music, with flags, &c., accompanied by the bachelors and their friends, proceeded in procession through the principal streets of the town. At nine o'clock the sports began: they consisted of games of cricket, back-sword, wrestling, foot hurdle-races, &c., and the day passed off very pleasantly.

A NEW WATER WEED.—A correspondent of the *Cambridge Chronicle* says, a remarkable plant has recently made its appearance in the rivers Ouse and Cam, and already abounds to such a degree as not only to impede navigation, but, what is of far more importance in this fen country, threatens to injure our drainage by holding up the water. It occurs in dense, tangled submerged masses of considerable extent, and is so heavy that, when cut (instead of rising to the surface and floating down to sea, like other water weeds), it sinks to the bottom. It is this property which is likely to make it injurious to drainage. The intruder is so unlike any other water plant, that it may be at once recognised by its leaves growing in three round a slender stringy stem. The watermen on the river have already dubbed it "water thyme," from a faint general resemblance which it bears to that plant. That it is new to our rivers is certain. Watermen and fishermen with one consent pronounce it to be (as I heard one of them call it the other day) a "furrigner." Who the stranger is, whence he came, and how he got here, are questions of considerable scientific interest; but by what means he is to be got rid of is the practical question.

BELGIAN AND DUTCH RAILWAYS.—A convention has recently been agreed to between the Dutch and Belgian Governments for facilitating the establishment of direct communication between the two countries. The proceedings were concluded on the 9th ult. by the commissioners of the respective Governments. After pledging themselves to co-operate generally, and as occasions may arise, for the advancement of the object of the agreement, the Governments may engage to take measures for the construction of a line commencing at the terminus of the Belgian state railroad at Antwerp, passing in the direction of the Hollandsch Diep by Breda or Roosendaal, and terminating near Roodevaart, or the Inverdyck. Should it be resolved to carry the line by Roosendaal, a branch will be made to Breda. The Governments will agree upon a term by which the work shall be completed.

The *Prince of Wales*, from Sydney, on Wednesday, brought 35,000 ounces of gold, valued at £140,000.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—HEAVY PENALTY FOR A NUISANCE.—On Monday, at the Middlesex Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Adams sentenced a dust contractor of the name of Stapleton to pay a fine of £300, and to enter into a recognisance of £500, with two sureties of £50 each, to be of good behaviour for twelve months, for omitting to abate a nuisance which he had engaged to do in 1850, when convicted on the prosecution of the parish of Paddington, of keeping on wharves in that parish immense collections of the refuse of Covent-garden Market, the effect of which was to create a public nuisance by the stench arising from it. As the money was not forthcoming, the defendant was removed in custody; but later in the day the amount was paid, and the recognisances being entered into, he was discharged.

LIBEL.—At Liverpool, on Monday, an action was tried before Mr. Justice Wightman and a common jury, in which a Mr. Grundy, an auctioneer, sought to recover compensation in damages for having been termed by the defendant, Mr. Cape, the owner of some house property in Manchester, "a liar and a scoundrel." The cause of action arose out of a negotiation for the sale of a house of defendants, the plaintiff being called in as a valuer to value the property in question. In his cross-examination Grundy denied that he had been before likened to "a harp struck by lightning," or to a "blasted lyre." For the defence it was urged that the conduct of the plaintiff had not been straightforward in the matter; that the defendant was a man of warm temperament, and called things by their right names; that he did not, as a certain noble lord was said to have done, when he wished to politely impute falsehood to another, say that "he had postponed the interests of truth to the expediency of the moment," but called a wheelbarrow a wheelbarrow, and said of the defendant what he thought of him. The damage, however, was of the most trivial kind; and, whatever their verdict, the plaintiff would eat his mutton-chop after the trial as heartily as he appeared to have eaten his breakfast before it. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 40s.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—SENTENCES ON THE PRISONERS.—On Monday, at Chester, Mr. Justice Crompton sentenced the prisoners who had been found guilty of participating in the late Stockport riots. George Pell, William Buttery, and Mark Gleave, the English prisoners who had taken part in the attack upon Edgeley Chapel and upon Mr. Frith's (the priest's) house, were thus sentenced—Gleave to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the space of two years; and the two other prisoners were severally sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour. Thomas Feeny, Patrick O'Hara, R. McDermott, M. McDermott, Thomas Murphy, T. Garvey, and Patrick Nanchton, the Irishmen, who had been found guilty of the riot, were sentenced as follows: viz. Murphy, who had been proved to have committed an assault upon a harmless, unoffending man that he had met coming down the street upon the occasion of the riots, was sentenced to imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour for fifteen calendar months; Feeny to ten months' imprisonment, and hard labour; Nanchton to six months' imprisonment, and hard labour; Garvey and O'Hara to four months', and hard labour; Roger McDermott to three months', and hard labour; and Michael McDermott to two months', and hard labour. Matthew Mulligan, an Irishman, having been tried and found guilty of the manslaughter of Michael Moran, also an Irishman, by striking him on the side of the head with a poker, during the Stockport riots, was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF A LOST CHILD.—On Saturday last Mr. Edwards, the chairman of the Asylum or Refuge for the Houseless Poor, attended Guildhall Justice-room with a respectfully-dressed lad, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, with intellectual face, and handsome features, and stated that the lad was an unfortunate child named Henry Saumarez Dupuis. The following facts connected with the boy will be read with interest:—In April, 1843, a tall, gaunt, and extremely repulsive woman was brought up at the Mansion-house, before the Lord Mayor (Alderman Humphrey), charged, upon strong suspicion, of having stolen a child, which was believed to be the child of respectable parents. The facts, as they were then elicited, were briefly these:—The woman, who was of the most depraved and filthy habits, had teen seen begging about the metropolis and its suburbs with a child about three years of age, which she, notwithstanding its apparent repugnance, continued, or pretended, to suckle. At length, in a state of utter exhaustion and distress, she applied for admission to the Asylum or Refuge for the Houseless Poor, where she was attended by a kind-hearted, benevolent gentleman, Dr. Bowie, the surgeon to the institution, who, during the progress of her cure, was struck with the remarkable contrast between the woman and the child, and the evident superiority of form and feature in the latter, and so great was the dissimilarity, that he at once concluded there could be no close relationship between them, and that she had, in all probability, stolen the child. Acting under this conviction, he, with Mr. Edwards, obtained a warrant for the woman's apprehension, and on her recovery she was at once taken before the Lord Mayor. On her examination there she said her name was Mary Thompson, and that she was the widow of a Cornish smuggler, who commanded a small craft called the *Mary Ann*, in which she alleged the child was born in the month of February, 1840, while out at sea. She made many conflicting statements, but the one she ultimately adhered to was that the child was hers by a man named Holloway, and born before her marriage with Samuel Thompson. The child was taken from her, and on being placed in a handsome furnished room at the Mansion-house, seemed to be quite at home with his Lordship's children, and on hearing a piano played, appeared familiar with its tones, and, approaching the instrument, spread its little fingers over the keys and repeated "A, B, C." On being asked what a gold chain that was shown him was, he readily gave it its proper name, and said it was a watch-guard. He said he had two mothers; his mother in the country was very kind to him, and loved him; but the naughty woman whom he called his straw-yard mother beat him and begged for money, fought, and got drunk. In his childish prattle with the Lady Mayoress and other ladies, he spoke of his nice new frock with rows of buttons down the front, that he had when the woman enticed him from his home with offers of plum-pudding. He said his name was Henry Saumarez Dupuis, and that the woman, for whom he evinced the greatest abhorrence, often beat him for saying his name was not Samuel Thompson. He remembered living at Canterbury, and that his good mamma had a room like the one he had seen, with a carpet and a piano in it. In mentioning the cruelty of the wretched monster to him, he said he saw her burn all her own clothes in the fire, evidently for the purpose of preventing identification. Mr. Edwards stated to Alderman Humphrey on Saturday last, that the child had been four or five years with a Mrs. Orton; and during the last three years and a half he had been living with, and educated, by a Mr. William, in Scotland, at the expense of a few private individuals, assisted with the contributions received at the time Dr. Bowie had settled in Melbourne. An trial, and had lately sent over for the boy to join him, and he was about to start immediately. Alderman Humphrey regretted that the extraordinary exertions made at the time, had failed in discovering the lad's parents; he, however, hoped that he would be successful in his new home; and that he would write and let him know how he got on. On inquiring how much money he had in his pocket to start with, the boy said he had on 9s., upon which the Alderman ordered £1 from the poor-box to be added to his little store, and directed that a further sum of £5 should be remitted to Melbourne for his use, through the ordinary channel. With regard to the woman, it may be as well to state that on foregoing her claim to the child she was discharged, and has not been seen since, except on one occasion, when she made a futile attempt to get the child again into her clutches.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—The Rev. James Nisbett, recently the curate of Sarawley, in the county of Worcester, was charged before the magistrates of the Worcester police-court with the forgery of a bill of exchange for £300. The charge was preferred by Mr. Hughes, a solicitor, and was first mentioned at the court on Tuesday week, when the case was remanded for further inquiry to Saturday last, and it was again remanded for a few days. The clerk at the Worcester Old Bank proved that the prisoner kept an account at that bank from 1849 down to a recent date—that he had frequently seen him at the bank—and had signed cheques at the counter, &c. The forged bill was in the following terms:—

"London, March 1, 1851.
"£300.—Six months after date pay to the Rev. James Nisbett, or order, the sum of three hundred pounds, for value received.
"Richard Mitchell.
"To William Robert Nisbett, Fort Nisbett, Burris-a-Bane, Ireland.
"Accepted—William Robert Nisbett
"Payable at Messrs. Scott and Co., bankers, Cavendish-square, London."
Endorsed—"James Nisbett."

The witness, on examining the bill, gave his opinion that the name of the drawer, the body of the bill, the name of the acceptor, and the acceptance, were all in the same handwriting, and that the whole was the handwriting of the prisoner. The handwriting of the endorser, though larger than the rest, was also of the same character, and the writing of the prisoner. Mr. Winwood, the cashier of the bank, having given similar testimony, Inspector Glossop deposed that, from information which he had received, he apprehended the prisoner that day week, at the White Hart, Digbeth, Birmingham, and took possession of a quantity of papers found in his possession. These papers (which it is said contain some revelations of consequence) were, by consent of all parties, now placed in the custody of Inspector Chipp, of the Worcester police, who was instructed to allow the solicitors on both sides to inspect them in his presence. Amongst the papers is a very full and elaborate diary, which, it is said, will furnish some materials for the prosecution. The prisoner is also charged with other fraudulent transactions.

MR. NASH'S CASE.—We are informed that the Attorney-General has, on the application of Mr. Nash, and after hearing the Dublin and Wicklow Company, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to the indictment which was suspended over Mr. Nash, who undertakes not to bring any action for malicious prosecution.

OVER-CROWDING OF STEAMERS.—Captain Chippierfield was, on Tuesday, fined £10 by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house police-office, for over-loading the *Queen*, a steamer plying between Herne Bay and the city of London.

THE VACANT VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP.—Amongst the names mentioned of gentlemen likely to be nominated to the Vice-Chancellorship, vacant by the death of Sir J. Parker, are those of Mr. John Stuart, M.P., Mr. Swanton, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, and even the name of Mr. Walpole, the Secretary for the Home Department, has been mentioned.

COMMITTAL OF A SERGEANT OF POLICE.—At Croydon Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Thomas Morris, a sergeant in the P division of police, was committed for trial, with his wife and daughter, on a charge of stealing a considerable quantity of household furniture.

RESULTS OF THE BETTING-OFFICES.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday (Mr. Justice Talfourd presiding), *Frederick Hoare*, 26, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of robbing his employers, Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., of money to the amount of about £1000. By the statement of the counsel for the prosecution, the prisoner had been for nine years in the service of the respectable banking firm who were the prosecutors on the present occasion; and in the course of his duty he would have, for one hour each day, to pay cheques and receive money; and he took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him to take considerable sums from the bank till, endeavouring afterwards to conceal the fact by making false entries in the books. The proceedings of the prisoner were detected during a period when he was absent from the bank, and upon his return he was taxed with robbing his employers, and he at once avowed his guilt, and gave all the information that appeared to be in his power with regard to the false entries in the books. The defalcations of the prisoner were to be attributed to the temptation afforded by the betting-offices which had recently sprung up in the metropolis, and to his playing at cards. A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom testified to the good character borne by the prisoner previous to the transaction in question. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, said he regretted very much to have to pass a sentence of transportation upon a person who appeared hitherto to have borne a good character, and to have filled a respectable position; but the very serious nature of his offence, and an absolute necessity that an example should be made as a warning to others who were placed in a similar position to that of the prisoner, left him no alternative, and his duty to the public compelled him, therefore, to pass upon him a sentence of transportation for ten years.

PORTRAIT STEALING.—In a former Number of our paper we noticed the circumstance of a man named Charles Collins, aged 62, and of respectable appearance, having been charged with stealing various portraits from the Earl of Desart, Lord Sandys, M. Claudet, the Daumotrope artist, of Regent-street, &c., and having obtained them on the pretence of his being about to publish a work entitled "Portraits of Eminent Conservatives," or "Portraits of Eminent Men." The prisoner was tried on Wednesday, before Mr. Russell, Gurney, at the Central Criminal Court, on several indictments, charging him with these offences, but in consequence of the evidence failing to prove that the pictures were given to the prisoner in the first instance, the Judge directed an acquittal. Inspector A. Cumming said there were above fifty more cases against him if the parties would have prosecuted. The prisoner had carried on the game for some years in all parts of the country, and had defrauded hundreds, the value of the portraits being some thousands, and persons so defrauded had sent up money to redeem their portraits.

On Saturday last, Daniel Smith, John Jones, Robert Fallows, James Rowson, John Hough, Edward Tucker, William Wells, Thomas Wells, James Hampton, John Tweed, Henry Herd, Edward Usher, Charles Usher, and Thos. Neville were committed for trial by the magistrates at Liverpool, on the charge of having, on the 12th of August, "riotously and tumultuously assembled in various places in the borough of Liverpool, with firearms," &c., their object being to walk through the town in an Orange procession, notwithstanding they were warned against such a proceeding by a proclamation of the Mayor. Six or seven were described as having had in their possession pistols loaded with ball. One of them, named Wells, had a pistol loaded with ball, and capped, a staff with lead at the end, thirty-eight pistol-balls, thirty caps, and a quantity of powder.

One day last week, as a farmer and his wife, who resided near Callington, Cornwall, were returning from market in a cart, the horse, at a certain point of the road, ran backwards and upset the cart, it fell upon its back. On lifting the cart it was found that the woman was dead. The man was extricated, after having exhausted his strength in his efforts to get from under the cart.

The electors of Bury will give a dinner to Mr. F. Peel, M.P., on the 8th proximo. Sir James Graham, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright are among the guests invited.

At the digging of a foundation in High-street, Perth, a few days ago, a curious relic of a bygone age was found. This was a "hand millstone" for grinding corn; and, from its mouldered state, its extreme antiquity is evident. It is about two feet in diameter, and has been used as the under stone, or grinder.

The *Banffshire Journal* states that a couple, finding some difficulty in obtaining the documents necessary for their marriage, went on the following Sunday to the kirk, and at the conclusion of divine service, and before the blessing was pronounced, the resolute pair stood up in the body of the church. Amid an ill suppressed titter on the part of the congregation, they then and there solemnly declared themselves married; and, having taken all present as witnesses to the compact, the happy couple forthwith departed, apparently quite satisfied.

Among the sufferers by the burning of the *Henry Clay* steamboat in the waters of the Hudson, was Mr. A. J. Downing, of New York, well known as a writer on landscape gardening and rural architecture, whose works are familiar to a large class of English readers. Two years ago, when on a short visit to England, he was treated with marks of distinction by many of his admirers.

A letter from Loeken, in Northern Jutland, of the 5th, states that the diving apparatus invented by M. Kall, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in that town, was about to be used, to examine, and endeavour to raise the English ship of the line, the *Alicia*, which foundered in Oct. 1807, at the northern extremity of Jutland. At the time she sunk she had on board 1900 men, to reinforce the army of Lord Cathcart, and 500 of whom, and almost all the crew of the vessel, perished. When the water is clear the hull may be plainly seen, half buried in the sand, and many of the breeches of the guns may also be seen, as well as broken spars lying on the deck.

On Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a large building, No. 101, in Church-lane, Bethnal-green, used as a storehouse by Mr. Clements, a corn-chandler, fell to the ground. Happily no personal injury attended the occurrence, which is attributed to the weakened state of the structure, consequent upon some recent alterations.

The shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Liskeard and the neighbourhood, on Wednesday week last. The vibration was experienced for fifteen or sixteen miles round; and many persons in the neighbourhood of Stoke, by Devonport, imagined that some extensive explosion had taken place. We have not heard of any injury sustained by the shock.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It being pretty generally understood that the differences which have existed between our Government and the United States, on the subject of the fisheries, are in a fair train of settlement, the large operators in the Funds have purchased somewhat heavily during the greater portion of the week; hence, we have to notice a steady and improving market for the National Securities, at enhanced quotations. The public have become buyers of Consols to some extent, and we may further observe that the available supply of stock has become extremely small. The accounts from Australia respecting the produce of the mines there—estimated at the rate of £15,000,000 annually—have not been without considerable influence upon the dealers. Since we last wrote, nearly £200,000 in gold has come in from Sydney and Port Phillip, £110,000 from New York, and £1,000,000 dollars, 400,000 being in gold, from California and the West Indies. These heavy arrivals have been somewhat counterbalanced by the shipment of nearly £130,000 to Australia, India, and other quarters; whilst the demand for silver for export has rapidly increased, but, owing to the great scarcity of coin, it has been found impossible to meet it. However, the authorities at the Mint are busily engaged in producing the necessary supply, which, assuming that a large portion of the gold lately received here will find its way back to the colonies in the shape of specie, will unquestionably be very extensive. Some surprise has been expressed in several quarters that the last two returns from the Bank of England should have exhibited a decreased stock of the precious metals; but we may intimate that all parties acquainted with the subject are well aware that the low value of money must operate against any very great increase in the supply of gold. That the imports, from the fact that our foreign trade is in a most healthy state, will be large during the remainder of the year, not a doubt can exist, and this opinion is supported by the steady nature of the exchanges, and their continuance in favour in this country. The profit upon shipments is small; but it is sufficiently large to induce parties to remit in specie rather than in bills.

The actual advance in the value of Consols since Thursday last has been nearly one per cent. On Monday, the Three per Cents were done at 99½, and 98½; on the following day they reached 99½; and on Wednesday they touched 99½. The market, on Thursday, was decidedly active, and prices ruled thus: Bank Stock, 226; Three per Cents Reduced, 100½; Three per Cent. Consols, 99½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; 103½; and Consols for Account, 99½. Long Annuities were 6½ 15-16; India Stock, 274. The Unimpaired B. & C. has not been very active. On Thursday the March Bills were 77s. to 74s.; and June, 68s. to 71s. premium; India Bonds ruling at 86s. to 90s. For all commercial purposes there has been an increased demand for money; nevertheless, as the private bankers and bill-brokers have very large means at command, no advance has taken place in the rates of discount; first class paper having been readily discounted at from 2 to 2½ per cent. annum.

On the whole, the foreign house has been rather active, and numerous speculative purchases have been effected in Grenada stock, from its being understood that railway operations are about to be commenced in that country, by which its resources will be greatly developed. Most foreign bonds have slightly improved. On Thursday, Buenos Ayres Six per Cents were 71 to 72½; Chilean Six per Cent, 105½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½ to 5; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, ex Dec. 1849 Coupons, 24½ to 26½; Ditto, Deferred, 12 to 13; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½; Peruvian Six per Cents, 101½; Ditto, Deferred, Three per Cent, 60½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; Spanish Three per Cent, 48½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½ (exclusive 25 francs); Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 64½; Ditto, for the Account, 65; and Dutch Four per Cent, 93½. A few bargains have taken place in Austrian Scrip at 45 premium. Russian Five per Cent's have sold at 120½. There has been less doing in Bank Shares, the prices of which have ruled rather lower. Colonial have sold at 1½ ex div.; London Joint Stock, 19 ex div.; Lon-

don and Westminster, 37½; South Australia, 25; Union of Australia, 47½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 6; Union of London, 17 ex div. The shares in the New London Chartered Bank of Australia have realized 2 to 2½ premium.

Dock Shares have gone rather a-crook. Commercial Stock has marked 105; East and West India, 167½ ex div.; London, 131 ex div.; St. Katherine, 55 to 55½ ex div. Shares in the New Victoria Stock have been marked 2½ to 3½ premium.

The value of Steam-bust Shares has been maintained:—Australian Royal Mail, 4; General Screw, 50½; Peninsular and Oriental, 84½ to 85; D.R.O. New, 36; and Royal Mail, 80½ to 80.

Rather an important change has taken place in the market for Railway Shares, it having been decidedly active, and nearly or quite the whole of last week's decline in the quotations having been recovered. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol, and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 40; Clether and Holyhead, 19½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 30; Eastern Counties, 10½; East Lancashire, 69½ ex div.; Great Northern Stock, 76; Ditto, Half, A Stock, 43; Ditto, Half, B Stock, 117; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 45; Great Western, 94 ex div.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 86; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Ditto, Fifth, 95; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8½; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 103½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 122½ ex div.; Ditto, Fifth, 16 ex div.; London and South-Western, 85½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28½; Midland, 74; Norfolk, 42½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 47; Scottish Eastern, 73; Salford and Chester, 19; Ditto, Oswestry, 14½; South Eastern, 70½ South Wales, 37½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 49; York and North Midland, 47½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 14; Northern and Eastern, 65½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 26; Wear Valley, 31½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 100; Eastern Counties Six per Cent. Stock, 141; Great Northern, Five per Cent. Scrip, 141; Great Western (fixed at Four-and-a-Half per Cent.), 107½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, six per Cent., 151½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (New £10), 12½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 148½; Norfolk Extension, 21½; North British, 102½; York and North Midland H and S Purchase, 16½.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Besancon, 2½; East Indian, 26½; Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Great Junction of France, 5½; Madras, 2½ prem.; Namur and Liege, with interest, 6½; Northern of France, 26½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1s; Salsbury and Meux, 7. Mining Shares have been in moderate request. On Thursday, New Grenada were ½ to ¾; Nouveau Monde, 1½ to 2½; Tin Croft, 1½; and West Mariposa, ½ to 1.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a moderate scale; but about 300 quarters of the present year's growth have reached us in fair average condition, although the weight has not exceeded 61 to 61½ lbs per bushel. Owing to the unfavourable accounts which have come to hand from various parts, in reference to the spread of blight and mildew and the dampness of the weather, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce has ruled somewhat active, and prices have been quoted 3s per qr. dearer than last Monday. The market has given a rise of 6s for the best four-shells. Foreign wheats have commanded more attention, and must be considered 2s to 3s per quarter higher. Floating cargoes have realized a similar amount of improvement. New English barley has changed hands, at from 28s to 32s; whilst foreign parcels have in some instances slightly improved in value. Malt has moved off slowly, at previous rates. On Monday, oats were dearer, but the inquiry for that article has since fallen off. Beans, peas, and Indian corn, somewhat inactive, but flour has commanded more attention, sack parcels having advanced 3s; barrel do. 2s. The top price of town-made is now 43s per 250 lbs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 46s, ditto, white, 42s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 46s; ditto, white, 43s to 49s; rye, 27s to 29s; grinding barley, 25s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 26s; malding ditto, 25s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 48s to 49s; brown ditto, 48s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 49s; Chertsey, 50s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 19s; ditto, white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 30s to 31s; ditto, old, 31s to 32s; grey peas 29s to 33s; mangle, 31s to 33s; white, 32s to 34s; boliers, 32s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s to 33s; per 280 lb. Foreign: American flour, 19s to 30s per barrel; French, 19s to 30s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed and caraway are in fair request, at usual prices. In other seeds very little doing. Cakes steady. Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 47s; hempseed, 38s to 45s per quarter. Cornmeal, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 22s to 24s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 18s to 20s 10s; ditto foreign, 17s to 19s per ton. Rape, 44s to 47s 10s per ton. Canary, 10s to 40s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 100s; white ditto, 40s to 49s.

Wheat.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 7d; barley, 37s 5d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 33s 7d; peas, 31s 4d.

The Seed Market.—Average.—Wheat, 40s 4d; barley, 37s 7d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 34s 0d; peas, 31s 4d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d. The demand for most kinds of tea is very inactive. In prices, however, we have scarcely any change to notice. Common sound Congou is selling at 8d per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 25,542,250 lb, against 25,300,000 lb in 1851.

Coffee.—Plantation parcels have sold freely, on somewhat higher terms. Good ordinary Java Ceylon has changed hands from 44s to 45s 6d per cwt.

Fruit.—Currants are firm, at from 50s to 55s for fine pairs, 49s to 51s for Zante, and 31s to 35s for Valencia raisins.

Sugar.—Since our last report a fair average business has been doing in this market at full quotations. Fine yellow Barbadoes has produced 37s 6d to 38s; good mid. soft yellow Trinidad, 33s 6d; good to fine yellow Demerara, 37s 6d to 41s; and good to fine white Havana, 36s 6d to 40s per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at from 43s 6d to 45s per cwt. Crushed steady. The total clearances to the 14th inst. were 3,791,055 cwt., against 3,417,660 ditto in 1851.

Rice.—The demand is inactive; nevertheless holders generally refuse to sell, except at very full prices. Good to fine white Bengal, 10s to 11s per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is dull in sale, and is 1s 2s per cwt lower. English has given way to 6s. Fine whey Dorset, 8s to 8½s; good middling, 7s to 7½s; Devon, 7s to 8s per cwt. Dutch is cheaper. Bacon moves off heavily, at 4s per cwt less money. Lard scarce, and quiet as dear. All other kinds of provisions command very little attention.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, at 72s 6d for F.Y.C. on the spot. Town tallow, 37s 6d to 37s 9d per cwt net cash; rough do. 2s 14d per 8 lb.

Oils.—Our market is not so active as last week. Spermaceti, Southern, and Cocoa-nut have come in more freely, and are the turn lower. Linseed and olive oil, at the late advances.

Spirits.—Leeward Island rum is dull in sale, at 1s 5d to 1s 6d, and East India, 1s 4d to 1s 4d per gallon proof. Brandy moves off steadily, and in some instances the quotations are on the advance. Geneva, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon.

Cattle.—Bate's West Herts, 15s 6d; better main, 12s 9d; Holywell, 11s; West Wylam, 12s 9d; Wyam, 13s 6d; Hieton, 15s 6d; Lambton, 11s 9d; Tves, 15s 6d; Cowpen Harley, 14s; Haswell, 15s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 13s 8s to 14s 4s; new, 11s to 12s 11s; old clover, 14s 8s to 15s; new ditto, 13s 10s to 14s 12s; and straw, 11s 8s to 11s 10s per load. Trade rather dull.

Hops.—All kinds continue to move off slowly; but we have no actual decline to notice in prices. The duty is called £195,000 to £200,000.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds is in a very sluggish state, and, in most instances, the quotations have a downward tendency.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue very extensive, yet the demand is steady, at from 60s to 12s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market has ruled firm, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Beef, from 2s 6d to 4s; mutton, 2s 10s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; veal, 2s 8s to 4s; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, to sink the scale.

Neigate and Loaden-hall.—The general demand has continued firm, as all was beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d, and 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13.

BANKRUPTS.

T. DUFF and N. TRUBNER, Paternoster-row, City, booksellers. G. BALL, Finchchurch-street, west-merchant. R. G. SUTTON, Portsea, Southampton, proprietor of the Forchester Castle pleak-grounds. J. SIREYEN, Beaumont-wall, ship-chandler. H. COHEN, South-street, Spitalfields, paper-hanging-manufacturer. W. HOLLAMBY, Hursley-point, Sussex, grocer. E. BUTT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edgecumbe, Laccam, G. W. BRIGHT, Swansea, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler. J. ROBERTS, Chester, grocer. J. SWIFT, Stavely, Derbyshire, grocer. T. B. MIDDLETON, Great D. Field, Yorkshire, draper.

J. HOOD and CO, Glasgow, manufacturers. A. JOHNSTON, Banff, spirit merchant. J. MORRISON, Llay, drainer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HORNBY, Kirkcaldy, Lancashire, Joiner. J. HOWE, Felling, Durham, builder. C. JOHNSON, Northumberland-lane, Commercial-road East, ironmonger. W. MARIN, Stamford, Lincolnshire, grocer. W. ROLPH, Billericay, Essex, brewer. T. TOPHAM, Nobles-street, City, and Kipley, Derbyshire, and Waltham-green, Middlesex, cotton-manufacturer.

J. MILNE, Dumbarton, saddler. W. G. SMITH, Glasgow, broker. J. STEEL, Edinburgh, drysaler. T. THOMPSON, Dundee, grocer.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst, the Countess of Clarendon, of a son.—On the 16th inst, the Lady Susan Vernon Harcourt, of a son.—On the 14th inst, at Cambridge, the wife of the Rev J. M. Polten, of a daughter.—On the 14th inst, the wife of the Rev R. F. Fitchman, of a daughter.—On the 14th inst, the Hon. Mrs. East, son of a daughter.—On the 14th inst, at Chester-square, the wife of Hugh Montagu Hammerley, Esq, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, the wife of the Rev W. Mortimer Heath, of a daughter.—On the 17th inst, Mrs. L. L. L. of Henstridge Villas, of a son.—On the 19th inst, at Westwood House, Welling, Kent, the wife of S. B. Beeson, Esq, of a daughter.—On the 14th inst, at Ram, Mrs. Frances Beeson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst, Kingsmill Manby Power, of the Hill-court, Ross, Esq, late Captain of the 16th Lancers, second son of the late Lieut. Gen Sir Manby Power, K

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr W BATTY.—Crowded nightly with rank and fashion to witness the grand spectacle of PETER the GREAT.—The BROTHERS BEIGRIST appear every evening in their wonderful performance on LA PERCHE.—First appearance of Mr STOKES with his American Troops, who are allowed to be the greatest Equestrians of the day. The group of Elephants with their Eastern Trainers, appear nightly, as also the largest and most talented Amphitheatrical Company in the Kingdom.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME.—Last Week of the above Popular Place of Amusement, which positively closes on SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 22nd. Grand change of Performance, introducing the most exciting and extraordinary entertainments ever witnessed. TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENTS.—the first on MONDAY, AUGUST 23rd; the second on THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th, each precisely at Half-past Five. Admission: Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class Ditto, 2s; Second Class Ditto, 1s; Third Class Ditto, 6d.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 2s galleries, 1s. (Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.) A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

KYRIE EISELSON, MOZART.—The grand scene of the Convent of St. Katharine by Moonlight, in which this chef-d'œuvre is sung by the Choir, representing the Monks at midnight mass, and which has become so celebrated, is only in BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLY. Daily, at 12, 3, 5, and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s, 2s, and 3d.—St. George's Gallery, Hyde Park corner.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, including with the "BATTLE OF WATERLOO," is now exhibiting Daily; afternoons at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN TO VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; including two fine Chimpanzees, the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffes, young Leucoryx, young Elands, Bontobes, Camels, Zebras, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Ostriches, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853.—To EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors desirous of obtaining space for the Exhibition of objects included in the Four Classes of Raw Materials, Manufactures, Machinery, and the Fine Arts, are informed that the directors have reserved a limited amount of space available for that purpose, and that they will be ready to allot the same on the 1st of November, 1853. Applications for space, specifying the amount required, will be received by Mr BELSHAW, at the Office, 3, Adelaid-place, London Bridge. By Order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary, 3, Adelaid-place, London Bridge, 10th August, 1852.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES for £10 each, for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank in Lombury, or at its Branches; viz. 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK FOR SAVINGS and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND. The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue, as Agents for the Government, to grant Annuities, either immediate, deferred, or for terms of years, from £5 to £500. Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their attendance at the Office. Prospectuses and Tables of the Cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand, or by letter, post-paid.

Open for granting Annuities daily, from 10 till 3. The total amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuity granted through the medium of this Office, the quarter ending 5th July, exceeded £708,066. Savings-Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday evenings, from 7 till 9; and Tuesday Mornings, from 11 till 1. Interest payable to depositors at £3 per cent. annum.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DIS-EASES OF THE CHEST. Out-Patients Branch and Offices, 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury. Number of Patients relieved during the month of July, 1852, 2681. EDWARD GURNEY, Treasurer. Donations towards completing the Building at the Victoria-park, and subscriptions are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, at 65, Lombard-street, and by the Secretary Mr Richard P Slater, at the Hospital, 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

GUYS.—1852-3.—The MEDICAL SESSION commences on the 1st of OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be given by ALFRED S TAYLOR, M.D.F.R.S., on FRIDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER, at 10 o'clock. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must produce satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £4 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance. One payment of £100 entitles a Student to a perpetual ticket. Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Ward Clerks, Dressers, Obstetric Residents, and Ophthalmic Clerks are selected, according to merit, from those students who have attended a second year. Mr Stocker, Apothecary, at Gray's Inn, is authorized to enter the names of Students, and to give further information if required.

THE ISLE OF MAN, Six Hours' Sail by first-class steamers from Liverpool, Seven from Dublin and Twelve from Glasgow, deserves to be generally known as a WATERING-PLACE and PERMANENT RESIDENCE, and for its unrivalled sea-bathing; no portion of the Majesty's dominions being more healthful, beautiful in its scenery, or more free from taxation; there are neither harbour-dues, turnpikes, poor-rates, nor assessed taxes; and the luxuries as well as the conveniences of life are obtainable at a cheaper rate than elsewhere. A sketch of the Island, containing information, will be forwarded on application (enclosing a postage stamp) to the Secretary of the Town's Committee, Douglas, Isle of Man.

AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COM-PANY.—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.—In order to give effect to the advantages of Postal Communication every four days, the Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to fix the departure of the African Mail Steamers on the 24th of each month, at Three P.M. The first vessel will, therefore, leave Plymouth on the 24th September. In place of the list, as heretofore published, Goods and heavy baggage must be shipped in London before the 21st of the month. For further particulars apply to Messrs LAW, GOULD, MOORE, and Co, 3, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street. August 4, 1852.

FIRST STEAMER.—LONDON to AUS-TRALIA.—The magnificent new Clyde built Iron Screw Steam Ship CLOPATRA, 1500 tons, 300-horse power. H. H. Cumming, Commander, now lying at the East India Docks, will sail from London for Port Phillip and Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER next; and from Plymouth, on SATURDAY, the 4th of SEPTEMBER; calling at the Cape of Good Hope, and off Adelaide, to land passengers &c.

The Cabin Saloons and State Rooms are large and elegant, and every improvement for the convenience and ventilation, &c, has been adopted, to secure the health, comfort, and accommodation of passengers. Messrs. Smoking, and Bath-rooms are provided. Is furnished with Phillips's Fire Annihilators. Will carry a Surgeon; and Stewards attend the Ladies' Cabin. For freight or passage plans of cabins, &c, apply to the Brokers in London, Messrs Fry and Davison, 113, Fenchurch-street; or to the Owners, M'KEAN, M'LAET, and Co 31, Water-street, Liverpool.

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	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£6 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Car-leisle, Oxford	6 0 0	5 0 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Co-ventry, Lincoln	5 0 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Maccles-field	4 0 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	3 0 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued. The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at a very reduced rate, tickets for a tour in the county of Wick-low; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast; for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara. Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book, compiled solely for these tours. The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 53, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

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